The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.

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The Daily Commercial.

GOD BLESS YOU, SOLDIER!

God bless you soldier!—when our sky
Was heavy with impending woes,
When traitors raised the battle-cry,
When fear met fear in every eye,
You rushed to meet our foes.

God bless you, soldier!—when our light
Of hope grew dim and courage waned,
When freedom veiled her face from sight,
Your valor dashed away the night,
And morning clear remained.

God bless you, soldier!—scarred and worn,
Wearied with marchings, watchings, pain,
All battle-stained and battle-torn,
Bravely have all your tasks been borne,
You have not fought in vain.

God bless you, soldier!—think not we
Alone revere and bless your name,
For millions now and yet to be,
Millions your arm has rendered free,
Shall sing your deeds and fame.

God bless you, soldier!—when the air
Geows heavy with the battle's roar,
Sheltered beneath his love and care,
May Victory with her garlands rare
Adorn you evermore.

God bless you, soldier!—when the dove
Of peace the Eagle's nest will share,
With home and hearts made warm with love,
With joys below—with joys above,
God bless you here and *there*.

The Prisons in Dixie.

One of the reporters of the New York *Herald*, Mr. George H. Hart, who has lately been exchanged for one of the correspondents of a Southern journal, gives a narrative of his experience in the prisons of the South, and other matters connected with the condition of the people. We cull a few items from his statement:

THE HORRORS OF CASTLE THUNDER.

The name of Castle Thunder throughout the Southern States is terribly suggestive of suffering and of degraded misery, and justly so.

This prison is allotted principally to the incarceration of deserters from the rebel army, but is the abode of a collection of wretches that I defy the world to offer a parallel resemblance to.

Malefactors of blackest dye, the murderer, the coarse ruffian, the poultry thief, and mingling with them, the unfortunate offenders against some petty technicality of the law. Two rooms are assigned to the almost exclusive use of the Northern citizen prisoners, and one of them, at present occupied by Messrs. Bulkley, Richardson and Brown, is unquestionably the elysium of Richmond prisons.

I can appropriately style this as a utopian prison—for acts of dishonesty, vulgarity or crime are comparatively of rare occurrence.

But those rooms assigned to the rebel prisoners furnish living tableaux of vice and misery, such as I have rarely read of and never seen elsewhere.

Imagine a chamber tenanted by a mass of beings, each dragging a ball and chain, producing by (the clanking a perpetual vulcanian din, and on the arrival of a fresh addition to the circle the clamor increased in intensity by the loud demonstrations of welcome. Oh! for words to describe them—so ragged, filthy, repulsive and disgusting are these creatures' appearance.

Any unfortunate who should enter these rooms decently clad, woe be to him. He is at once seized upon, and then commences a strife of contention, after which, if the victim has but to mourn the loss of his clothes and money, he can console himself and bless his lucky stars that nothing worse has happened.

It frequently happens that lives are lost during these occurrences, and the groans of the sufferers still ring in my ears. In another room are to be seen creatures wearing the forms and semblance of men, but who are the legitimate members of the porcine tribe, and at meal-times bedlam broke loose furnishes no comparison to the frantic riot and domoniacal orgies excited by the approach of food. Here, side by side, can be seen the hardened villain, who counts his deeds of rapine and violence as a general would his victories; the midnight assassin, who glides about his prison with cat-like stealthiness, so habitual is it to follow his nefarious calling, and the poor wretch so unfortunate as to be suspected of poverty and found guilty.

Here society is revolutionized and its organization reversed; for to be honest is to be dispised; the aristocracy is of crime. With patrician dignity the blood-stained murderer dispenses patronage on the plebian pick-pocket, and vice arrogantly struts by, smiling with pitying scorn on innocent misery.

But I will draw the veil over memory. Retrospective view of such scenes serves but to pain by their remembrance.

THE FATE OF DESERTERS FROM THE UNION ARMY.

The so-called Southern Confederacy offers but few inducements to deserters from the Union army. A prison, with the brilliant and proud sounding title of Castle Lightning, is the exclusive domain of such as have come over to the enemy. Probably the treatment they receive is the most cruel of any class of all: and, little as they deserve sympathy, involuntarily a sentiment of pity will arise on seeing their truly deplorable condition. It is not my design to give a minute and detailed account, neither would it be interesting; a concise epitome will embody all of actual interest that I have to narrate.

DEPARTURES FROM RICHMOND.

On the morning of our departure from Richmond a detective escorted us down to the flag of truce boat, upon which we found Col. Ould the rebel Commissioner of exchange, and his assistants. We were requested to remain below deck, while the vessel passed Fort Darling and Drurys Bluff, but were afterwards invited to come up.

We were the recipients of much civility and courtesy from Major Norris, Confederate Chief of signal corps, and Captain Hatch, assistant to Col. Ould, and to these gentlemen I owe the expression of grateful acknowledgment. On arriving at City Point we saw once again fluttering in the breeze that proud old flag—the Stars and Stripes—and as if its wave carried with it the inspiration of freedom, I could then, and only then, realize that I was inhaling the air of liberty.

UNDER THE STARS AND AND STRIPES ONCE MORE.

On the Union flag of truce boat we were cordially received by Major Mulford, in command. I cannot express myself in terms of sufficient significance to acknowledge my appreciation of the Major's kindness; but there is no prisoner, either Union or Confederate, who has ever been a passenger on his boat but has similar sentiments.

INTERVIEW WITH GEN. BUTLER.

On reaching Fortress Monroe, we had an interview with General Butler, who, in a manner so graceful, relieved our minds of all suspense, by granting the release of the prisoners for whom we came to exchange ourselves, that we could hardly realize the great boon he had granted us. In the course of a conversation with the General, I adverted to an article that appeared in the Richmond journals, charging the commission of atrocities of the blackest hue to the credit of some negro troops under his command in North Carolina.

I told him that some Southern gentlemen had expressed themselves to me as greatly incensed and highly indignant on reading the article in question. In reply to them I stated that I would stake my existence that it was a base, spurious fabrication; for were it true, General Butler would hang the offenders quicker than he would were they rebels. The General endorsed me in what I said; told me, to use his own words, "You did right." Further, that so far from this being the truth, he was in the receipt of a communication, signed by some five hundred of the prominent citizens of the counties in which the alleged offenses were committed, representing the conduct of the negroes in terms of unqualified praise.

The Alabama was last heard of burning a fine American bark at Java. There was a U. S. steamer after her, but the odds seem to be against her in the race.

THE FLORIDA AND KEARSAGE.—It is now about settled the promised set to fight between the Florida, lying at Brest, and the Kearsage, waiting outside for her. It was appointed for the 10th inst.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, for Coughs, Colds, Pulmonary and Asthmatic Disorders, have proved their efficacy by a test of many years, and have received testimonials from clergymen who have used them.

PARIS SCANDAL.

Shocking Developments.—Conjugal Discontents.—The Countess de Beauregard, Kate Howard, Applying for a Bill of Separation.—Madam Feytel Goes and Does Likewise.

Parisian society seems to be much in the same state as when, during the latter years of Louis Quinze, the converts were filled with wives pleading against their husbands, when it was declared of a certain advocate in high favor with the ladies of the time, that he had acquired the habit of blinking from the circumstance of being compelled, by the nature of his practice, to spend the whole of his time before the dark grating of the convent parlors, where the visits to his fair clients were paid. Conjugal discontent is taking pretty much the same turn just at this moment. The married apply for separation; but the unmarried not for matrimonial engagement. The increased expense of married life, the alteration of French taste which has taken place within the last twelve years, and plased a certain class of women on the pinacle where virtue and decency used formerly to sit enthroned, have completely changed the tone of society; and, as the French are always disposed to exaggeration, the devotion to vice has become more public and more offensively obtrusive in Paris than elsewhere. The renowned Rigolboche, whose presence had left a taint upon the very atmosphere of Paris life, has just married a diplomate of some reputation and experience among the German courts. The union has been so sudden as to take us all by surprise.

At a supper given at the Madison Doree a short time ago, the hats of the gentlemen, being hung upon the gilt hooks around the supper room, became rather difficulty to attain by men of small stature, after much Champagne. The diplomate, uniting both conditions, was found struggling by Rigolboche in the vain endeavor to reach his hat, when, with the true inspiration of genius, she pirouetted for a moment before the wall, then bounded high in the air, and brought down the object with her foot, to the great admiration and delight of the diplomate, who, being new in Paris, had never before beheld the like.

The law courts have been occupied with pleadings of wives against their illustrious husbands. Neither the civil nor religious laws of France allow a divorce; therefore separation becomes the only reparation possible for the most terrible and unpardonable offenses. In the first of the trials both parties concerned are English, the plea for a separation being conveyed by the lovely Countess de Beauregard, once the blooming Kate Howard, against her husband and compatriot, Mr. Trelawney. The Countess complains in her petition of nothing in particular, but of everything in general. Her husband is rough, she says, he is rude, he is ungallant, he is ungrateful, in short, and unworthy of the high distinction conferred upon him by her choice. The husband accepts none of these imputations—neither does he take the trouble to deny them. He suffers his wife's lawyer to talk about her grievances, and offers no opposition to the proof of their existence; because he knows perfectly well that not a lawyer on the bench but will own with him that there is no ground for separation in the mere sins of opinion with which he is reproached. The Court declared that the Countess de Beauregard was therefore dismissed with costs, to go and keep company with her husband, who was pronounced if not exactly the model of what the husband ought to be, still as being just good enough as times go, and just such a one as should be most likely to suit such a wife. Mr. Trelawney has, therefore, been pronounced by the Tribunals, as not having, in the least descended from his dignity or lost caste, or belied his rank as the husband of Mrs. Trelawney, and the gates of the regal chateau of Beauregard are not to be closed against him—nor the wing erected by Imperial generosity to be forbidden to his presence; and she is bidden by the stern, unfeeling decree of the law, to admit her husband to his conjugal rights as no breach of duty, reverence or affection can be proved against him. The prospect of selling the chateau and estate of Beauregard has caused the little *sortie* of illhumor which led the lady to wish a *separation de corps et de bien* from her husband, and ended as we have seen. Interest being the guiding passion in all such marriages, is it not natural that it should likewise govern the law of separation? Such things happen every day; but the revelations attendant upon it are really fearful, and give matter for reflection to the philosopher who loves to trace certain historical effects up to their original causes. Thus, the marriage settlement of Kate Howard, Countess de Beauregard will one day be quoted as one of these causes of which, ere long, we shall witness the effect in France. The document is a very curious one, and was forcibly rendered public on the occasion of the trial. The sum of £198,900 sterling was declared to be the amount owned by the fair Kate in English funds, added to which, £30,000 worth of diamonds were acknowledged as her property likewise. Then comes the chateau of Beauregard, one of the finest properties in all France. This was purchased for the fortunate Kate, and presented to her by the proudest of men, but the humblest of her adorers, as representing a value of four millions of francs. Fine as the place is, however, it has inspired a satiety and disgust in the breast of the fair owner, and the offer of six millions on the part of Isaac Pierre has proven irresistible; so that the lady of Beauregard will return to her charming hotel in the Rue de Cirque, to resume her former gay existence, from which the grandeur of Beauregard and the dull routine of married life had somewhat weaned her. The stories concerning the origin of this female Cœsus, who, with true English patriotism, has managed to secure ten millions of French money, have been erroneously stated in the public journals. She never was a rider at Astley's Circus; she never was a dancer at the French Opera. she was merely a milliner's apprentice in Castle street, and from a milliner's shop stepped into a neat furnished lodging in St. John's Wood, whence, with no further exertion than that of dragging her *nonchalant* steps to the hired carriage brought to the door, she was conveyed to a yet neater villa at Brompton, and at last was wafted—still without the smallest exertion on her part—across the channel, entering La Belle France by right of conquest, and taking possession of its possessor without the smallest resistence on his part.

The other cause, which has given so much animation to the ladies of the artistic world as the above has procured to that of philosophical research, is the petition, which has hitherto been unsuccessful likewise, of Madame Peytel, the daughter of Alexander Dumas, against her husband. She demands a *separation de corps* for goods and chattels; she had gone upon the simple plea of incompatibility of temper. This the court refuses at present to accede to; the husband and wife having exhibited no incompatibility of the kind when they agreed to commit the mutual folly of marrying together. Madame Peytel complains that her husband is so stingy that he absolutely refuses her the food necessary for health and decency; that in a journey to the East he absolutely suffered her to depend for nourishment on the chance kindness of her fellow-travelers; that upon the ungenerous plea of her having brought no other dot than the poor £1,000 note placed in her *corbeille* by Alexander Dumas, she had no right to eat or be clothed. He had often, with the utmost malevolence, denied to her the commonest necessaries of life, until, at length she left on the road to Jerusalem, and singly to the road to Chaillot, to place herself under the protiction of the Superior of the Assumption, where she has remained ever since. Monsieur Peytel, on the other hand, pleads that he is able and willing to support his wife, not in luxury and extravagance. That he leaves to his father-in-law, who built his chatean of Monte Cristo out of the treasures discovered in the book where he had placed the island and is now getting a centime a letter for his absevation of San Fence; but in all the strict necessaries of life, which, for a person to whom nature has been so lavish in superfluities, he declares to have considered all that was requisite. As for his affection, who can doubt it? Madame Peytel, who has always been of a religious turn of mind, having at one time run away from the short commons of home, had left the little lamp burning before the image of the Virgin in her dressing room, and M. Peytel had actually fed the lamp during the whole time of her absence, although it had cost him nearly a sou a day. The Tribunal rather inclined to bestow the verdict desired of the wife until this proof of affection was brought forward, when they hesitated at once, and asked leave to deliberate on their decision.

BANKRUPT BILL.—Mr. Jenkins, of Rhode Island, chairman of the Committee on Patents, will report a bankrupt bill soon. It is different from the bill reported at the last session, and will make an effective law.

BRITISH SHIP MARTABAN BURNED.—The British ship Martaban, reported to have been burned by the Alabama, was formerly the American barque Texian Star, and was sold at Maulmain, to go under the British flag. It is doubtful, it is said, whether the British Register will hold good.

DUTY ON WOOL.—On the 12th instant, in the United States House of Representatives, the Chairman of the Committee on Manufactures, Mr. Moorhead, of Pennsylvania, was receiving numerous memorials from wool growers, asking that the duty upon coarse wools be raised. The Committee is examining the subject, and will report to the Committee on Ways and Means.

SUPREME COURT.—In the United States Senate on Friday, on motion of Mr. Lane, of Indiana, the Committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the present law regulating the Supreme Court as to confine its decisions to matters of law only. On motion of Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, the Senate took up the House Deficiency Bill, as reported by the Senate Finance Committee with amendments.

REBEL IRON-CLAD.—The rebel iron-clad at Kinston, on Neuse river, is considered a very formidable affair by those who have seen it, who report she is about to act in concert with the moving force which threatens Newbern. This large rebel force will not be idle. Everything indicates on the part of the enemy a long siege against Newbern and Washington. The presence of a large fleet of gunboats in these waters is an important necessity. The Wilmington *Journal* says a powerful effort will doubtless be made to drive the enemy from eastern Eorth Carolina. Should our army fail in this effort, the State will be lost to the Confedracy. Opposition papers are still outspoken in their sentiments.

CAPT. P. R. FORNEY.—A correspondent of the Louisville *Journal*, writing from Murfreesboro, Tenn., under date of Feb. 8th, says:

"Captain P. R. Forney, son of the distinguished "Occasional" of the Philadelphia *Press*, has been spending a few days with us, and has just returned to his regiment, 18th U. S. R., at Chattanooga. "Phil," as his comrades socially call him, is a whole souled, clever specimen of a man, a good officer and tactician. Having spent some years as a soldier in the California, Utah, and other Indian countries, he is well acquainted with those wild regions and their interesting histories. Capt. Forney is about to accompany a new expedition away out to Oregon and beyond, and the valuable information already in his possession will make him an invaluable acquisition."

AN HONEST CONFESSION.—The London *Times* honestly declares its sympathies are with the rebels and for the reason that the United States are getting too large, too wealthy and too strong for the rest of the world, and its example and influence likely to produce mischief among European aristocracies. The growth and prosperity are the strongest evidences that the principles of democratic freedom are the best adapted to the development and growth of nations. A people who in less than a century can reclaim a wilderness, people towns and cities, spread industry and the arts over so vast a country as the United States, and establish a government in which every citizen finds a protection and feels an interest, are able to take care of their own work, and will not let it be destroyed so easily as its enemies could wish.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of SPANG, CHALFANT & CO., was dissolved by limitation on the first of January, 1864. The business of the late firm will be settled by the new firm of SPANG, CHALFANT & CO.

CHARLES H. SPANG,
JOHN W. CHALFANT,
ALEX. M. BYERS,
CAMPBELL B. HERRON.

February 4, 1864. fe5:1m

DISSOLUTION.

The Firm of CLANEY, MESKIMEN & CO. has been dissolved this day by mutual consent, J. MESKIMEN having withdrawn from the firm.

W. M. CLANEY,
CHAS. A. SHAEFFER,
J. MESKIMEN.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 23, 1863.

In withdrawing from the above firm I cheerfully recommend my late partners to my friends and the public.

J. MESKIMEN.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 23, 1863.

We have this day associated with us in the Coal Business, HUGH CLANEY, Esq., under the name and style of W. M. & H. CLANEY & CO.

W. M. CLANEY,
CHAS. A. SHAEFFER,

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 13, 1863.

W. M. & H. Claney & Co.,
Shippers and Dealers
IN COAL, COKE, EASTERN AND COMMON LIME, FIRE BRICK, FIRE CLAY, TILE PLASTER AND CEMENT.

All orders left at our Yards,
Nos. 523 & 697 Liberty St., Pittsburgh,
And Corner of Anderson street and South Common, and 223 Leacock street, ALLEGHENY, will receive prompt attention.
Terms—CASH. de29:tf

GOLD AND STOCK PURCHASES
IN NEW YORK.
R. H. Gallaher & Brother,
BROKERS,
No. 18 William street,
NEW YORK.

BUY and SELL GOLD, STOCKS and other SECURITIES, at all the STOCK BOARDS, and fill Telegraphic, or Mail orders with promptitude. They attend regularly the EVENING STOCK EXCHANGE, Fifth Avenue Hotel, and any dispatches addressed to them there, after 7 p. m., and up to 10 p. m., will meet with attention.

N. B. Correspondents will have to remit the necessary margins which will be placed to their credit in the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY. fe3:tf

CHANGE OF BASE.
MESKIMEN, NORTON & CO.,
Coke, Coal and Lime.

Having purchased Mr. James Rene's coal yard, west end of the South Commons, just below the Pearl Mill, Allegheny city, we are prepared to furnish the public in either city with superior Coal, Nut Coal or Slack, Connellsville Coke, white or common Lime, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, or Tyle. Having Cars of our own on the roads, both East and West, we are prepared to furnish our regular Western customers and others with Connellsville Coke or Youghiagheny Coal with promptness, and at the lowest rates. We flatter ourselves that the Connellsville Youghiogheny Coal, for iron workers, is unsurpassed, being free from sulphur.

Address Pittsburgh or Allegheny Post office, or our Coal Yard, South and West Commons, Allegheny city. ja4

WALKING DOLLS, HOBBY HORSES, and every style of beautiful DOLLS, DOLL-HEADS, Tin, China, Box and Bellows TOYS; FANCY CHINA GOODS, BASKETS, and hundreds of charming articles suitable for Christmas and holiday presents. Just arrived at FOERSTER & SCHWARZ'S Fancy Goods and Toy house, 164 Smithfield street. no10:1y-e-o-d

SCALES.—1 good Platform Scale, suitable for warehouse purposes, good as new.
1 Counter Scale.
1 Pig Metal Scale, in good order. For sale by
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
feb2:tf Nos. 130 and 132 Second street.

PRODUCE.—
20 bbls. extra family Flour;
2 bbls. Roll Butter;
3000 lbs. Buckwheat Flour;
20 bbls. Hominy. Just received by
J. S. DILWORTH & CO., Grocers,
fe5 Second street.

MACKEREL—Large and medium, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, for sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON,
fe5 No. 75 WATER street.

PURE BRANDY.—28 cases "Cognac Brandy, Jules Gay & Co." brand, in store and for sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON,
fe5 No. 75 WATER street.

WINDOW GLASS.—4000 boxes assorted

RESTAURANTS.

FRANK WILBERT'S
Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
No. 32 Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The best of Liquors, Ales, and Wines kept constantly on hand, together with all the delicacies of the season. MEALS served up at all hours. febl:1y

HENRY SHALER'S
Monongahela Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
No. 19 SMITHFIELD street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The very best of Shell and Can OYSTERS served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. de29:3m

PH. BABINGER,
RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,
No. 20 Market street.

The very best of Shell and Can Oysters served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. Warm LUNCH every morning. ja21:tf

WILLIAM CLINTON'S
Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
DIAMOND, PITTSBURGH, PA.

The best of Liquors, Ales and Wines kept constantly on hand, together with all the delicacies of the season. ja2l:1y

ELI YOUNG'S
Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
Nos. 129 & 131 SMITHFIELD street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTERS served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. sep7:1y

OPEN AGAIN.—E. REINEMAN'S
DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE,
No. 67 SMITHFIELD street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand.
☞ Delicious OYSTERS, first of the season. oct7:1y

VIERHELLER & ROESSING'S
BROADWAY SALOON RESTAURANT,
No. 64 FIFTH street,
Odd Fellows Hall Building.
se7:1y *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

JOHN MEYER'S
Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
No. 46 Smithfield street,
oc28:1y PITTSBURGH.

C. R. LEONHAUSER & J. J. ROEMER, the latter formerly of H. Young's Exchange, have just opened a
Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
at No. 130 SMITHFIELD st., near Virgin alley, where they will keep always on hand fresh Shell, Bucket and Can OYSTERS, and will serve up all the delicacies of the season. Prices 20 to 25 per cent. lower than any house in town. Meals served up at short notice. Give us a call.
no28:tf C. R. LEONHAUSER & CO.

BOWERY SALOON,
No. 48 FIFTH street, next door to Theatre,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
JAS. S. WILLIAMS.....Proprietor.
se7:6m

HENRY BENDER'S
Exchange Restaurant and Oyster Saloon,
No. 241 Liberty street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

The choicest products of the market served up. OYSTERS in every style. no24:6m

HENRY ZIMMERMANN'S
RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,
No. 95 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, Corner Federal and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The choicest WINES, ALES, BEERS and LIQUORS kept constantly on hand. no25:3m

UPHOLSTERY.

HOLTZMAN & WIEDERHOLD,
(Successors to J. Seibert.)
PRACTICAL UPHOLSTERERS,
No. 160 THIRD street,
PITTSBURGH.

Manufacturers and dealers in Curtains, Cornice, Bands, Shades and Blinds, Mattresses, Comforts, Cushions, &c.

Particular attention paid to Steamboat work. Carpets fitted and laid to order. se11:6m

E. EDMUNDSON.....W. R. BATEMAN.
E. EDMUNDSON & CO., UPHOLSTERERS, Nos. 96 and 98 THIRD street, near Wood, Pittsburgh, Pa., manufacture and keep on hand every article in their line, viz: Curtain Goods, Ornaments, Fringes, Tassels and Cords, Comforts and Beds, Patent Spiral Spring, Hair, Cotton, Husk and Straw Mattresses, &c. Also, dealers in Wall Papers, Fire-board Prints, Window Shades, &c., &c. se7

SAW MILLS.

M'CLOY & BRO.,
MANCHESTER SAW MILL,
Dealers in all kinds of
Sawed Lumber, Palings, Decking, Lath, &c.
ALSO,
MANUFACTURERS OF NAIL KEGS,
Beaver street, near Sheffield, Manchester, Pa.
no19:1y

A. & D. L. PATTERSON,
MANCHESTER SAW MILLS,
Between Beaver street and Ohio river.
MANCHESTER, PA.

☞ Orders for all kinds of Lumber for Building, Boat Siding, Deck Plank, Lath, Pallings, &c. sep7

MISCELLANEOUS.

EAGLE TANNERY.
CHARLES KIEFER,
Office: No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh,
MANUFACTURER OF
Oak-Tanned Harness, Bridle, Skirting and
SOLE LEATHER,
WAXED UPPER, KIPS AND CALF SKINS.

Also, keeps for sale Pink and Pad Skins prime article Goats' Hair, for Saddlers' use. The highest price paid for leather in the rough. Green Hides and Calf Skins.
☞ Best quality TANNERS' OIL on hand. oc29:6m

CHRIST. LAPPE,
KEYSTONE TANNERY,
Corner of Chestnut and O'Hara streets,
se28:6m *ALLEGHENY CITY.*

PATTERSON'S BAZAAR
LIVERY AND SALE STABLES.
W. S. JACKSON,
117 Fourth St., Near Smithfield,
le8 PITTSBURGH, PA.

ALLEN & NEEDLES,
PHILADELPHIA.
Commission Merchants,
For the sale of Crude and Refined
Petroleum, Lard, and other Oils.
del9:6m

GROCERIES—
165 hhds. Cuba and P. R. Sugars;
20 " New Orleans do.;
120 bbls. do. Molasses;
180 " Refined Sugars, all grades;
200 " Syrups, assorted brands;
130 Bags Rio Coffee, *prime;*
35 " Rice;
150 chests Y. H., G. P. and Imperial Teas;
75 " Oolong Teas;
325 boxes Tobacco, 5 and 10's;
20 kegs do. 6 twist;
220 bbls. do. cut and dry;
55 " Winter strained Lard Oil;
115 boxes Pearl Starch;
80 " Silver Gloss and Corn Starch;
20 bbls. Garrett's Scotch Snuff;
38 bags Pepper and Allspice;
200 " Shot assorted sizes;
400 boxes Window Glass, assorted;
110 boxes Cincinnati German Soaps;
500 bbls. and half bbls. Mackerel—with a full assortment of goods in our line. For sale by
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
ja26 Second street.

J. M. CORNWELL.....SAMUEL KERR.
CORNWELL & KERR,
Carriage Manufacturers,
SILVER AND BRASS PLATERS,
and manufacturers of
Saddlery and Carriage Hardware,
No. 7 St. Clair street, and Duquesne Way, (near the Bridge,)
fe2 *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

BABBIT'S NEW YORK SOAP,—Genuine Woman's Friend Soap, 50 boxes of each, in store, and for sale by
ja2 MILLER & RICKETSON.

JEWELRY.

FINE GOLD AND SILVER American, English and Geneva WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER PLATED WARE, Gold, Silver and Steel SPECTACLES, FANCY GOODS, &c.

J. M. ROBERTS
Desires to inform his friends and patrons that his present large stock of the above goods is being constantly replenished with all the new styles as fast as they appear in the Eastern cities, and that they can depend on getting a good article at the *lowest possible price.*

Fine Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired. Jewelry and Silver Ware made to order. Gilding and Engraving.

J. M. ROBERTS,
16 FIFTH street, PITTSBURGH. dec9

AMERICAN WATCH AGENCY.
REINEMAN, MEYRAN & SIEDLE,
No. 42 FIFTH Street,
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The attention of dealers and others is respectfully solicited to our large and varied assortment of
AMERICAN WATCHES,
acknowledged by all who use them to be the BEST watch for every day wear. They are not liable to get out of order, and keep time to the second. We have them put up in silver and gold cases of every description. se7

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
Hats and Caps,
AT WHOLESALE,
Warranted Uniform in Quality.
JAMES P. TANNER,
NO. 56 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, invites the attention of his customers, and merchants generally, to his very large assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, &c., purchased direct from New England manufacturers, which, for extent, variety, and durability, freedom from all irregularity, and adaptation to the wants of all sections, is not surpassed in this or any other city. Prices shall be as low as those of Philadelphia or New York. All are invited to an examination of this superior stock.
Orders entrusted to him shall command his prompt and particular attention, and be faithfully executed. se

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KING & PENNOCK,
Manufacturers of EAGLE and NIAGARA
SHEETINGS,
COTTON YARN, TWINE, WICK, BATTING, &c. &c.
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IF YOU WOULD HAVE YOUR
Teeth Extracted Without Pain,
CALL AT THE DENTAL ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 278 Penn street.
Just as safe in COLD as in WARM weather.
A FULL SET OF
ARTIFICIAL TEETH
on VULCANITE, WITH GUMS, at from $10 to $12, equal to any made in the world. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.
OLD GOLD PLATES purchased at their FULL value.
Dr. J. SCOTT has entire charge of the Operative Department.
QUINCY A. SCOTT,
de14 Dentist, 278 Penn street.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH!
FULL SETS ONLY $10.
Best Vulcanite Gum Teeth.
No. 47½ East side of the Diamond, Allegheny city,
Dr. G. W. SPENCER'S,
Branch Dental Office.

Teeth extracted without pain, by the use of Nitrous Oxyd Gas, the most pleasant and safest process yet discovered. Teeth filled from 25 cents to $1, and all other operations of the profession at lower charges than any where else.
Dr. JOS. T. HARPER, an experienced Dentist, has charge of the office.
All operations warranted satisfactory. ja8

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J. G. WELDON.....JOHN KELLY
WELDON & KELLY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
LAMPS AND LAMP GOODS,
AND DEALERS IN
Carbon Oils, Benzine, &c.
164 Wood street, near Sixth,
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THE ALADDIN LAMP STORE.
WILLIAM M. MURRAY,
Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in
LAMPS, CHANDELIERS &c.,
And Dealer in
LUBRICATING & REFINED OILS,
NO. 43 MARKET STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Orders from abroad promptly attended to. se7

WILLIAM SCHUCHMAN'S
LITHOGRAPHY AND PRINTING ROOMS,
Nos. 17 and 19 Fifth st
(BREWER'S BLOCK,)
oc2:1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

WINE PRESSES.—We have for sale two of HICKOK'S CIDER and WINE MILLS. The only mill that properly grinds grapes.
J. KNOX,
ja2 No. 29 Fifth street.

GEORGE TEORGE will commence his
MUSIC SCHOOL,
At his rooms, corner of WOOD and FIFTH streets, third story, THIS DAY.
Engagements for the GREAT WESTERN BAND will be properly attended to.
GEORGE TEORGE,
oc19 Leader of Great Western Band

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, AND APPARATUS FOR DEFORMED LIMBS, manufactured and repaired on the shortest notice. Also, the largest assortment of ready made Trusses, Supporters, Bandages, Dental and Surgical Instruments; Cutlery, &c. in this city.
OTTO HELMOLD, 96 Smithfield, near Fifth st.
Ladies attended by Mrs. Helmold. ja2:1y

REMOVED.—On MONDAY the 21st inst. the office of the
"EXCELSIOR OMNIBUS CO."
Will be removed to No. 410 PENN street, where calls for Omnibuses or Carriages may be left for all trains going East or West.
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E. S. MORROW,
ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER,
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ja6

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J. A. WILSON....J. W. CARR....D. M'CANDLESS.
WILSON, CARR & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.,)
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS,
No. 94 Wood street,
Third house above Diamond alley,
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20 DAYS SALE OF DRY GOODS, AT 96 MARKET STREET.—The undersigned offers, at greatly reduced prices, all of his FALL AND WINTER STOCK, among which will be found Shawls, Cloaks, Sacques, Dress Goods and Hoop Skirts, at a bargain.
Call soon and remember the place.
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96 Market street, between Fifth street and the Diamond. ja30

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S. S. FOWLER & CO.,
IRON FOUNDERS AND MILL FINISHERS.
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,
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se17 *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.
CHARLES KNAP,
CANNON FOUNDER,
O'HARA AND ETNA STREETS,
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SMITH, PARK & CO.,
NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,
PITTSBURGH, PENNA.
Warehouse, 149 First & 120 Second sts.

Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings.
☞ Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order.
☞ Having a complete MACHINE SHOP attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

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NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Warehouse: No. 141 Wood street.
JOSEPH PENNOCK,
PROPRIETOR.
ROBERT C. TOTTEN,
Superintendent at Foundry.

MANUFACTURES
NAIL MACHINES, ROLLS, SQUEEZERS AND ROLLING-MILL CASTINGS GENERALLY.
GAS AND WATER PIPES.
Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes; Sugar Kettles,
House Fronts and Window Heads.
ROLLS TURNED,
and all fitting done to order.
A large assortment of Rolling-mill Pattern on hand, purchased from "Fort Pitt Foundry." se24

IRON CITY FORGE,
KLOMAN & PHIPPS,
Ninth Ward, Pittsburgh.
Manufacture Bar Iron, General Railway and Steamboat Forgings, Passenger, Freight and Locomotive Axles, &c., &c.
ANDREW KLOMAN,
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Manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of castings for OIL REFINERIES, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of castings for AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. Also, castings of all kinds for PLUMBERS and GAS FITTERS. Also, JOBBING and MACHINE CASTINGS, light or heavy, made to order. se7:1y

NEW BOILER WORKS.
J. J. POWERS
Attends to the manufacture of Steam Boilers, Stills, Tanks, Agitators, Salt Pans, Sugar Pans, Sheet Iron Chimneys, Breechings, and all other articles usually manufactured at similar concerns.
Prompt attention paid to all kinds of repairs on reasonable terms.
Works corner of LOCUST and DUQUESNE WAY, Fifth Ward, Allegheny river. oc27:tf

COOPERS.

COOPERAGE.
CHARLES SCHOEPFLIN,
Corner of East Lane and Third street,
ALLEGHENY
Is prepared to manufacture to order Ale, Oil Whisky and all other kin

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, 2d and 3d stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photoaraphs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular *carte de visite* to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1864.

Publication Office, 72 and 74 Fifth Street, (2d Floor) Opposite Postoffice.

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CONTENTS OF FIRST PAGE—God Bless You, Soldiers—The Prisons in Dixie—Paris Scandal—News Items, etc.

FOURTH PAGE.—Finance and Trade—Full Reports of Domestic, Money, Tobacco, Wool, Oil, Copper, Metal, Provision, Grain, Flour, Whisky Markets of our own and neighboring Cities—Imports by Railroad—Marine Affairs—River Matters, etc.

PERSONAL.—We had a visit yesterday from M. HALSTEAD, Esq., the accomplished editor of the Cincinnati *Commercial*.

REPORT ON MILITARY AFFAIRS.—On the 12th inst. Mr. Johnston, of St. Louis, Chairman of the Committee to investigate Military Affairs in Missouri, made a lengthy and elaborate report to the lower House of the Legislature of that State.

THANKS.—On the 13th inst., in the U. S. Senate, a resolution of thanks to the General, W. T. Sherman, and the officers and men of the Army of the Cumberland, was passed. On motion of Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, the Senate resolutions equalizing the pay of soldiers, was taken up.

THE Virginia rebel Legislature has been lately occupied in secret session, with the discussion of a resolution requesting the Confederate authorities to suspend the ban of outlawry against "Beast Butler" until an exchange of prisoners is effected. A Richmond paper of the 6th inst. hints that the resolution was passed.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—A dispatch dated at San Francisco 12th inst., says wheat and flour had advanced under the favorable advices from China. Many goods recently arrived from New York have turned out damaged. More by the ship Ellen Sears were injured while passing through the tropics. The business portion of Napa City was partially destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is about $20,000.

CAIRO.—A telegraphic dispatch from Cairo dated 12th inst., says: The steamer Tycoon, from Memphis to Cincinnati, passed here to-day, with over 1,200 bales of cotton. The steamer Sultana, from New Orleans on the 5th, brought 100 bales of cotton to Vicksburg, and a large cargo of sugar to various points on the Ohio river. Fifty-two rebel prisoners, from Columbus, Ky., en route for Indianapolis, arrived to-day. The Ninth Illinois Cavalry has re-enlisted.

EMANCIPATION IN TENNESSEE. — The Memphis *Bulletin* publishes a card signed by three hundred of the best citizens of the city, and addressed to the people of Tennessee upon the subject of the re-organization of the State, and re-establishing its relation with the National Government. It recommends immediate and unconditional emancipation as the best and truest policy and only alternative, and calls upon all to support the same by meeting at Memphis on the 22d inst.

THE REBEL General G. E. Pickett, who commanded the late operations against Newbern makes the following report: "I made a reconnoissance to within a mile and a half of Newbrn, with Hoke's Brigade and a part of Corse's and Clingman's, and some artillery; met the enemy in force at Batchelor's creek; killed and wounded about 100 in all, captured 13 officers and 280 prisoners, 14 negroes, 2 rifled pieces and caissons, 300 stand of small arms, 4 ambulances, 3 wagons, 55 animals, a quantity of clothing, camp and garrison equipage and 2 flags. Commander Wood, Confederate States Navy, captured and destroyed the United States gunboat Underwriter. Our loss thirty-five killed and wounded."

The New Bankrupt Law.

Of the various measures proposed for the relief of bankrupts, the bill that has been prepared by Mr. JENCKES, of the Special Committee appointed by the House of Representatives to consider the subject, appears to us the simplest, most economical and least liable to be perverted into an instrument of injustice. It seems to unite the best features of the English and French laws with the modifications required by the peculiarities of our judicial system.

It gives to the United States district courts full jurisdiction over all bankruptcy issues, the place of trial being within the discretion of the judge. The circuit courts are to have a superintending judge over all the district courts within the circuit, so that at any time, by bill or any ordinary process, questions of law essential to a settlement of the estate may be tried *pari passu* in a circuit court or district court without any arrest of proceedings in a district court. There are to be registers in bankruptcy, appointable jointly by a circuit judge and any one of the district judges within his circuit, or, in case of disagreement, by the circuit judge alone.

These registers are to have the power of holding chambers and deciding all matters when there is no opposition. They are to be paid by fees. Power is given the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and upon application on a certificate of both the Judges of the Circuit Court for the district, to appoint temporary district Judges, who shall sit in bankruptcy cases and in no other. These officers are to act as Assistant Judges of the district, and are somewhat similar to the assistant vice Chancellors under the old system in the State of New York. Their term of office is not to exceed three years, and they are to be paid by salary. Temporary Circuit Judges, also paid by salary, may be appointed by the President in the same manner, to clear off accumulations the docket; their terms of office, however, not to exceed two years. Appeals in equity and writs of error at law are allowed in all cases from district to circuit courts, and from circuit to superior courts, and on certificate of the Judge, and when more than two thousand dollars are in litigation. The framing of general orders and rules for regulating the practice and proceedings of the district courts; the forms of petitions, orders and other proceedings to be used in these courts; the duties of their various officers, fees, charges and costs; the practice and procedure upon appeals; the filing, custody and inspection of records, are to be framed by five commissionars appointed by the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, or by one of their number designated for the purpose. The balance of the act provides for the proceedings both in voluntary and involuntary bankruptcy, and appears to be drawn up with the same regard to simplicity, and careful avoidance of expense.

It may be that when the measure comes to be discussed some of its provisions may be susceptible of amendment; but at first view they seem to be all that is required to protect the interests of both debtor and creditor.

HARRISBURG.

A Committee to District the State for Senators and Representatives—Allegheny County Entitled to Six Members and Two Senators.

Special Correspondence of the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, February 11, 1864.

The Speaker of the House was directed a few days since to name a committee of twenty-one to district the State for Senators and Representatives for the ensuing seven years. I am not aware that he has yet announced the committee. A good deal of quiet caucusing has been going on over various districts that members would like to see formed, to accommodate themselves in their counties. The provision in the old constitution on which the Armstrong county case turned is no longer a part of that instrument. It is a noticed fact that the constitutional amendment of 1857, under which the State will be apportioned at present, was really gotten up by a few leading Democratic politicians to insure a permanent Democratic majority in the Legislature. By a strange coincidence, when the State is to be districted, under it, the Governor, Senate and House are all anti-Democratic. The Union majority are fully warranted to use their advantage in the closely balanced districts. This is all they require. I have no idea of the Union members proposing a gerrymander that would shock the intelligence and virtue of the State. I believe all such bills are wrong in principle, and inexpedient in practice. For example, the letter of the Constitution would warrant a district to be made of Allegheny, Westmoreland and Fayette counties. But no candid man would allege that such an apportionment would be just. The same idea has been proposed in several districts in the East. My own judgment is against all such expedients to retain power. They most frequently defeat themselves. Such was the Congressional apportionment of 1852, passed by the Democrats, in which they were slaughtered beyond all former precedent in Pennsylvania. Allegheny will, I believe, be entitled to six members and two senators in the coming apportionment, although some ten counties have not yet sent in their returns of taxables. B.

PHILADELPHIA.

Pleasant Weather and Military Matters—Naval Affairs—General Meade—Colored Soldiers—Meeting of Members of the Bar—Disabled Steamer—Southern News

Special Correspondence of the Commercial:

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13, 1864.

The week ends with a day of brightness and unusual mildness for the season. The military as well as the promenaders have taken the highways *en masse*, and Chestnut, Broad and Arch streets have been alive with both sexes. Regiments arriving and returning constantly keeps up a species of curiosity and excitement not at all natural with us, and I doubt if we ever bore such manifestly cosmopolitan principles as just now. While the 23d regiment was marching up Chestnut street yesterday afternoon, the 99th came down, fresh from the field, and I can tell you there were cheers, tears, and such waving of flags, handkerchiefs and hats as was scarcely if ever beheld in our midst before. Just think of it; those two regiments of veterans, both of which had stood the shock of battle on many a field, meeting on Chestnut street, at mid-day. What a sight for as poor souls to behold? All scarred and battle-stained; one recuperated for the scenes of flood and field; the other fresh from duty before the enemy, they greeted one another with loud huzzas and the music of the bands wrapped all the shouts into one common din of acclamation. To-day the old 88th Pennsylvania Volunteers marched around town, escorted by their old Colonel (George P. McLean) and his new regiment. All these returning regiments show the ravages of war, and no one can look upon them without heartily cursing all traitors and copperheads.

The new United States steamer Taconey, sailed to-day for the blockade off the Southern Coast, when her speed and effective armament will aid most effectually in stopping the "rat holes" leading into Rebeldom. The Wyalusing which sailed a day or two since with Ram Atlanta, has returned for some slight repairs. The Atlanta will proceed when she has been ordered i presume, wherever that may be. Most likely, however, blockading duty, as she is not calculated for sea service far outside. The fleet of blockaders must begin to appear formidable to the blockade runners, and by the beginning of the summer not a single vessel in the contraband trade will dare show her hull off Charleston, Wilmington, or Mobile, should neither of those places fall before that time.

General Meade left for the army yesterday, and will, of course, resume his command immediately. The rebel journals appear to have only just learned positively of his prolonged absence from the front, as their crack General, Lee, may try his hand again whenever it may be deemed judicious.

By telegraph from Fortress Monroe we learn that the colored regiment which left here a few days ago arrived there safely this morning, after a voyage of twenty-six hours. We have another colored regiment which will be ready within ten days time.

There was a meeting this morning, at eleven o'clock, of the members of the Bar, to take action respecting the death of Captain Wm. C. Moss. The deceased formerly practiced as an attorney-at-law in this city. Soon after the war broke out he left the city, and attached himself to the One hundred and nineteenth Pennsylvania Regiment, Col. C. Ellmaker.

The steamer City of Richmond, from New York for Washington, laden with stores of a military and naval character, came up last night, having been disabled by a heavy gale off Barnegat. This steamer formerly belonged here, and was engaged in the coasting trade and up the James river to Richmond. Some of the steamers in Government service are in a miserable condition, and no wonder they are "putting in" at every different port. The rascally contractors, I fear, will hardly ever get their honest deserts for deceiving the stupid heads of naval affairs in the matter of vessels for Government service.

The news from Florida is good, and Jeff. Davis will begin to think that his "Confederacy" is to be pricked on all sides. It would seem really as if the redundancy of holes that are being poked into the rebel balloon would soon bring about a collapse.

Gen'l Foster to Gen'l Longstreet.

The following letter completes the correspondence between General Foster and General Longstreet, of which the first two letters were published some time since:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
January 17, 1864.

—Lieutenant General Longstreet, commanding Confederate Forces, East Tennessee—

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th inst. The admonition which you give me against trifling over the events of this great war, does not carry with it the weight of authority with which you seek to impress me.

I am, nevertheless ready to respond in plain terms to the suggestions conveyed in your first letter, and which you quote in your second dispatch, that I communicate through you any views which the United States Government may entertain, having for their object the speedy restoration of peace throughout the land.

These views, so far as they can be interpreted, from the policy of the Government, and sustained by the people at their elections, are as follows:

First—The restoration of the rights of citizenship to all now in rebellion against the Government, who may lay down their arms and return to their allegiance.

Second—The prosecution of the war until every attempt at armed resistance to the Government shall have been overcome.

I avail myself of the opportunity to forward an order publishing proceeding, finding and sentence of private E. S. Dodd, 8th Texas Confederate cavalry, who was tried, condemned, and executed as a spy.

I also enclose a copy of my order which I have found it necessary to issue in regard to wearing the United States uniform by Confederate soldiers.

I have the honor to be, General, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General Commanding.

HEADQ'RS DEP'T OF OHIO, KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 8, 1864.—General Order No. 7.

Our outposts and pickets, posted in isolated places, having in many instances been surprised and captured by the enemy's troops, disguised as Union soldiers, the commanding general is obliged to issue the following order for the protection of his command, and to prevent a continuance of this violation of the rules of civilized warfare.

Corps commanders are hereby directed to cause to be shot dead all rebel officers and soldiers wearing the uniform of the United States Army captured in the future within our lines. By command of

Major-General FOSTER.

H. CURTIS, Jr., Ass't Adj't Gen.
Official: E. N. STRONG, Maj. and A.D.C.

GEN. ROBERT TOOMBS, the blatant secessionist, who threatened to call the roll of his slaves from Bunker Hill, has been arrested on an Alabama railroad car for traveling without a pass. When asked for one by the guard, Mr. Toombs said he had none, that he owed allegiance only to Georgia, and that State required no passport from her citizens. Gen. Toombs thereupon was ejected out of the cars, and attracted a crowd of citizens and soldiers by haranguing against the tyranny of the Confederate Government. Gen. Beauregard, who was then in Savannah, hearing of Toombs' conduct, ordered him to be arrested and locked up, to the great admiration of an old lady, who quoted, 'mid the laughter of the bystanders, some of Toombs' speeches, promising to "swallow the blood of Yankees." So much for Toombs and his treason against the United States.

THE Philadelphia *Press* says that Gen. Fremont looms up as a Presidential candidate in the West. The Germans are in his favor.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13, 1864.

The Late Attack on the Express Train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

It is strongly suspected that the attack upon the express train on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, ten miles east of Martinsburg, the other night, was by a gang of robbers and cut throats, penitentiary birds and probably deserting Federal soldiers, from the loyal States, who had no connection with the rebels. The robbery of passengers was very general, not one of them escaping without the loss of something. One man lost over four thousand dollars. The passengers made no resistance, supposing themselves surrounded by an overwhelming force of rebels. A good many threw away their watches, money and jewelry, some of which have since been found. No insult was offered to the ladies, and no attempt made to take any one prisoner; neither was any effort made to burn the train. The deed was committed almost in sight of quite a strong Federal encampment. These things look very much as if the offending party was a band of robbers belonging to our own side.

Desertions from Johnston's Army.

A special telgram from Chattanooga, dated the 12th inst., says one thousand and twenty-seven deserters from Johnston's army have been registered there at headquarters during the present month.

Cheatham's Division Sent South to Prevent an Exodus into the Union Army.

There is positive information that Gen. Frank, with Cheatham's division of rebel troops, has been sent South to prevent a wholesale exodus of men into the Federal army.

Longstreet being Reinforced.

Gen Longstreet is being continually reinforced as rapidly as possible, but he has avoided any demonstration this week.

Railroad Repaired.

The Knoxville Railroad has been put in thorough repair. Sheridan's division has gone up on it and other troops will follow immediately.

Morgan Going to Make a Raid.

It is said here that Morgan is to make a cavalry raid through Northern Alabama, Western Tennessee and into Kentucky.

Refused to Re-enlist in the Rebel Army.

There was a serious disturbance in Johnston's army, at Dalton, on the 9th instant. The 2d Kentucky regiment refused en masse to be conscripted for the war in the rebel service, and they were placed under guard of the 39th Alabama. Col. Woodward, Major Lewis and three captains of the 2d Kentucky fired their revolvers into the Alabama regiment, killing and wounding forty-two men. Both regiments then pitched into each other in a general fight.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.

SENATE.—Mr. Sumner offered an amendment providing, in cases where the Secretary of War shall be satisfied, that persons of color who have been mustered into the service at the rate of $13 per month shall be paid at that rate for previous service.

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, hoped the Senator would withdraw his proposition, and from this time forward every soldier whatever might be his color may receive the same pay, and if any abuses or acts of injustice arise they could be remedied by subsequent legislation. He hoped the bill might be allowed to stand on its own merits without making it retrospective.

Mr. Howe concurred in the views of the Senator from Iowa.

Mr. Wilson moved to strike out the clause in the committee bill giving colored troops the same pay, except bounty, during the whole time they have been in the service, and insert from and after January 1st, 1864.

Mr. Sumner said he would not withdraw his amendment without explaining that its provisions would only apply to a few regimenis, and therefore there would be no great draft upon the Treasury. He did not think that the United States could afford at this time to do injustice to the colored troops.

Mr. Fessenden, (Me.,) at this point of the proceedings claimed the floor, and from the Committee on Finance reported certain amendments to House Deficiency bill. He asked that their consideration be postponed until Monday.

Mr. Johnson, (Md.,) in reply to Mr. Sumner said that if the black men of Maryland were as good as the black men elsewhere, why make exceptions. They were all enlisted under some law. If justice were done according to the views of the Senator from Massachusetts, some $800,000 would be taken from the Treasury, or as he understood it about $1,500,000. All should be paid alike. Why did not Massachusetts pay those troops herself?

Mr. Fessenden said that he understood that colored troops refused to receive it.

Mr. Wilson explained the circumstances under which colored troops from Massachusetts had refused to receive their pay. They hold the Government to pledges made them and wanted the full pay of $13 per month or asked to be discharged from the service.

Mr. Johnson said they were colored gentlemen of extraordinary sensibilities.

Mr. Grimes said that from the very outset his colleague [Harlan] and himself were in favor of putting the negro troops on an equality with the whites. He was on record on this subject previous to the action of the Senator from Massachusetts [Sumner.]

Mr. Sumner said that in a public speech he had stated that while he was in favor of carrying the war into Africa, he was more in favor of carrying the African into the war. [Laughter.]

Mr. Grimes said he was only in favor of carrying the African into the war. If we are going to pay the colored troops from Massachusetts thirteen dollars per month, &c., why not pay those from Tennessee. He was informed that there were seven thirty regiments of these troops there. He thought there was trouble to be apprehended from making the retrospective character of this bill indiscriminate.

Mr. Cowan said if we were going back for these colored men, he was also in favor of going back in favor of white men, who were our first volunteers, and had borne the heat and burden of the day. He was not in favor of overriding the statutes for the sake of doing justice to these negro troops until equal and exact justice has been done to the veteran white soldiers. When the country should be restored to its wonted prosperity we could do justice to all, but now it is exceedingly dangerous.

The amendment of Mr. Wilson was then adopted.

The amendment of Mr. Doolittle providing that from the monthly pay of colored troops mustered into the service in the insurrectionary States, the sum of three dollars shall be reserved to reimburse the expenses incurred by the United States in feeding and clothing the widows, children and parents of deceased soldiers, was rejected after some debate.

Mr. Carlisle, of Virginia, said that in the good old days of peace the negroes had a holiday on every Saturday afternoon, as all persons were equal under the law, and as half the afternoon has already been spent in the service of the negro, he moved that the Senate do adjourn. [Laughter.]

At the instance of several Senators he withdrew his motion.

Mr. Sumner proposed a proviso that in all cases of past service of colored troops, where it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of War, from actual papers of enlistment, that the troops were enlisted under the act of July, 1861, they shall be allowed the pay promised by that act. Rejected: Yeas 16, nays 21.

Mr. Cowan offered a substitute for the bill as amended, providing that from and after the passage of this act, all soldiers of the United States of the same arm of service shall receive like compensation. Mr. Cowan supported this amendment at length, claiming that the negro must be regarded as a citizen under the Constitution, as he received the protection of the laws.

Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, said if that was the basis of the Senator's substitute it was abhorrent to his views, and he would not support it. The old-fashioned term was "niggers;" but now they are "colored citizens!"

Mr. Howe would inquire if the negroes were not colored in Delaware.

Mr. Saulsbury doubted if they were as colored as they were in Wisconsin, according to the population. He would never consent to their equality, either politically or socially.

Mr. Cowan asserted that the negro had a legal status under the Constitution, which protected him.

Pending the action on the substitute of Mr. Cowan, the Senate adjourned.

From Memphis.

CAIRO, February 14.—Memphis papers of the 12th contain no news.

The steamer Platte Valley returned from Sarlatia, Yazoo River, where she went with other transports and gunboats along with Sherman's expedition. They were attacked on the 5th by a force of 3,000 Texan troops, who, with artillery and musketry fired into the transports, wounding six soldiers. A fight ensued in which a portion of our infantry and the gunboats participated, and resulted in the dislodgement and driving of the enemy away, with what loss is unknown. We lost eight men killed and thirty wounded.

The Eleventh Illinois, with negro cavalry and infantry, were engaged in an affair in which the enemy was driven from McClanesville without loss to us.

Six negro soldiers, belonging to Col. Woods' command, straggled from the regiment and were murdered by the rebels. A lieutenant and two privates, who committed the deed, were captured, and Colonel Wood, in retaliation, had them blindfolded, and caused them to kneel upon the dead bodies of the murdered negroes, when they were shot.

Colonel Andrews of the Third Minnesota Cavalry, stationed at Little Rock, has been appointed a Brigadier General. His regiment has re-enlisted, and a portion of them arrived here to-day en route home. Everything is quiet at Little Rock.

Deserters are coming within our lines in large numbers, and are forming themselves into regiments. Two regiments are now full.

Deserters from Price's army state that no knowledge of the Amnesty Proclamation existed among Price's men, and expressed the opinion that so soon as they knew its conditions there would be little left of his army.

Escape of Federal Officers from Libby Prison.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—A gentleman who arrived from the Army of the Potomac to-night, saw before he left there a Richmond paper of Thursday, found on a deserter who came into our lines, in which appears an article stating that 109 officers have escaped from Libby prison by digging a tunnel under the street for that purpose. It is supposed that the prisoners had been engaged upon the work for a month. They were missed at roll call, and forthwith troops were dispatched in various directions to capture them. Four were overtaken on the Williamsburg and Hanover C. H. road. The others it is suspected were secreted in the neighborhood of Richmond. The paper says that Neal Dow was not among the runaways, but was probably waiting to accompany the next batch.

The deserter says that a large number of his regiment are barefoot and the daily ration consists of a quarter of a pound of meat and one pint of meal.

There have been no active military movements for a week past.

Capt. John F. Porter, of the 14th New York Cavalry arrived here to-day, overland from Richmond, having escaped two weeks ago from Libby prison. He came out in a rebel uniform, having secured one that had been abandoned. He remained nine days in Richmond unsuspected.

Among the recently escaped officers from Libby Prison are Col. Straight, Col. Tippen, Maj. John Henry and Col. Rodgers; but it is not known whether they have yet cleared the rebel dominions.

Charleston News.

BOSTON, February 13.—The *Herald's* Folly Island correspondent says that the rebels have tried several times to reinforce the almost worn out garrison in the ruins of Fort Sumter, but have failed. Most of the men in Fort Sumter are now slaves, and twenty or thirty of them killed daily.

Night before last, it being somewhat hazy, a number of rebel rams, in company with a cigar-shaped torpedo boat or infernal machine, left Mt. Pleasant and proceeded down the creek in the rear of Sullivan's Island, for the purpose of making an attempt to destroy the gunboats Housatonic and Nipsie, which were doing guard duty that night in the South Channel, near Beach Inlet. When the rams and infernal machine had got ready to make a dash out of the Inlet, it was found that the machine was in a sinking condition. She was then turned back into the Inlet, where she now lies. She went down, carrying her crew to the bottom. This put an end to the attempt to destroy our vessels. This is the third infernal machine the rebels have lost.

A few days since; a guard of ten rebel soldiers, including a sergeant, escaped to our lines. They say starvation stares them in the face in Charleston; that all civil law is at an end and that the military rulers have full sway over the civil authorities; that they are becoming desperate, and will resort to every means to raise the blockade here. They report that the city is badly damaged from the effect of Gillmore's shell.

DIED:

WATSON.—On Sunday afternoon, Feb. 14th, JOSEPH HORATIO WATSON, in the seventh year of his age.

Funeral from the residence of his father, Mark W. Watson, 315 Penn street, TUESDAY morning at 10 o'clock.

VOLUNTEERS AND CONSCRIPTS! To Soldiers or any others wishing to increase their income, there is no better way of doing so at this time, than from the sale of our Revolvers, THEY ARE WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED!

"Particularly valuable for officers in the Army and travelers."—*Frank Leslie's*, Feb. 21.

"Prettiest, best and cheapest time pieces ever offered."—*New York Illustrated News* Jan. 10.

"Very pretty and durable Watches for the Army."—*N. Y. Army and Navy Journal*, (Government Organ,) Aug. 20.

"One of the oldest and most reliable houses in business."—*Louisville (Ky.) Journal*, July 21.

Magic Time Observers,

Being a Hunting or Open Face or Lady's or Gentleman's Watch combined, with Patent Self-Winding Improvement, a most pleasing novelty.

One of the prettiest, and most convenient, and decidedly the best and cheapest time-piece for general and reliable use ever offered. It has within it and connected with its machinery, its own winding attachment, rendering a key entirely unnessary. The cases of this Watch are composed of two metals, the outer one being fine 16 carat gold. It has the improved ruby action lever movement, and is warranted an accurate time-piece. Price, superbly engraved, per case of half dozen, $204. Sample Watches, in neat morocco boxes, $35.

Silver Watches!

First Class Hunting Time-Pieces for accuracy of movement, beauty of material, and above all, cheapness in price, these Watches must insure universal approbation.

An imitation so faithless that it can hardly be detected by the most experienced judges. The material being of two metals, the outer one first quality Sterling Silver, while the inner one is German Silver, it cannot be recognized by cutting or heavy engraving, making it, not only in appearance, but in durability, the best resemblance of SOLID STERLING SILVER in existence.

The Sale of these Watches in the Army is a source of enormous profit, retailing, as they very readily do, at $25 and upwards. Many hundred dollars can be made in a single pay day by any one of ordinary business tact.

AT WHOLESALE ONLY! In heavy hunting cases, beautifully engraved, white enamel dial, and fancy cut hands, in good running order, by the half dozen, $66, Sold only by the case of six!

Upon receipt of two dollars; as gurantee of good faith, we will send watches by express to any part of the loyal States, collecting balance of bill on delivery. This ensures buyers against fraud, given them their watches before payment is required.

Soldiers in *the disloyal States* MUST remit CASH IN ADVANCE, as the express companies *peremptorially refuse* making collections in such dangerous localities. Remember, *Cash in advance from within the army lines in rebel States! We guarantee the safe delivery of all Watches*, whether they are sent by mail or express.

HUBBARD BROS., Sole Importers,
171 Broadway, cor. Cortlandt street, New York.
fe15:6t

AN ASSORTMENT
Of the latest novelties
IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
AT
ALEXANDER BATES,
21 Fifth street.
feb15

TABLE LINENS;
NAPKINS;
TOWELS;
CRASH;
DIAPERS;
WHITE COUNTER PAINS;
COLORED COUNTER PAINS;
BLANKETS;
WHITE AND COL'D FLANNELS;
BLEACHED MUSLINS;
IRISH LINENS;
DELAINS AND CHINTZES.
Just received at
J. M. BURCHFIELD'S,
N. E. corner Fourth and Market streets.
fe15

JOHN BURGESS & CO.,
(Successors to J. & W. Hanna,)
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
OIL CITY, PA.
Having purchased the Hanna Warehouse, at Oil City, and having ample room and facilities, we are now prepared to store and forward Oil and merchandise of every description, and promise satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. no20:3m

COFFEE! COFFEE!! COFFEE!!! The universally approved NONPAREIL, and other favorite brands of FRESH GROUND COFFEE, for sale at the "Eagle Steam Spice and Coffee Works," Nos. 244, 246 and 248 N. Front street, corner of New street, Philadelphia.
ja25:3m HOWARD WORRELL.

JOHN FLACK,
STEAMBOAT AGENT,
Office second story No. 60 WATER street, Pittsburgh.
se9

FIVE OIL BARGES, (bulk,) in good condition.
Five OIL TANKS, near Kirk's oil yard, Allegheny river. For sale by
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
fe2 139 Second street.

TO CONSUMPTIVES. The Rev. E. A. Wilson's Remedy for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and all Throat and Lung Affections, together with a pamphlet giving the prescription and a short history of his case, can be obtained of
JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist,
Corner of the Diamond and Market streets.
de23:3m-d&w

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS,
JONES, BOYD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CAST STEEL.
ALSO,
Spring, Plow and A, B. Steel, Springs and Axles.
Corner of ROSS and FIRST streets. [fe13:1y

WALL PAPER;
WINDOW SHADES;
OIL CLOTHS, and
FANCY GOODS.
Wall Papers, from 8 cents to $3 per roll;
Window Shades from 10 cents to $5;
Oil Cloths from 70 cents to $1,50 per yard;
Fancy Goods in all its varieties, at the new Wall Paper and Fancy Goods House of
FORESTER & SCHWARZ,
fe13 No. 164 Smithfield street.

GRAFF, BENNETT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON AND NAILS.
WAREHOUSE:
No. 97 Water St., below Wood,
fe12:1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY, will present the same at the office immediately for settlement.
N. P. SAWYER, Treasurer.
fe11

U. S. RECRUITING AGENCY,
No. 55 Federal street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
The highest local BOUNTIES paid in cash. Recruits can select any Regiment or Battery.
fe10:tf T. M. BAYNE, Recruiting Agent.

STOCKS AND BONDS FOR SALE.—Allegheny Valley, Connellsville Railroad, Eureka Insurance Company, and Allegheny Bank *stocks*, and Allegheny county and Pittsburgh *bonds* for sale.
S. S. BRYAN,
fe10 59 Fourth street, (Burke's Building.)

PHYSICAL CULTURE. — Grateful for the kind attention and patronage thus far received from the people of Pittsburgh and vicinity, the Misses HASKELL would respectfully announce that new members will be admitted February 16th and 19th, Tuesday and Friday afternoons and evenings, at 3 and 7½ o'clock, repectively.
Terms in advance. Ladies and Gentlemen, course of 20 lessons, $6; Children $4. fe10:2w

NEW GOODS.
1864.
SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
BLACK SILKS,
All grades and weaths, from 87½ to $6 per yard.
PLAIN,
self-colored, from $1,25 to $4 per yard.
FIGURED,
from $1,25 to $6 per yard.
STRIPE AND PLAID,
from 75c. to $2 per yard,
CHECK,
from 62½c. to $1,25 per yard.
VELVET,
real Lyons, 4-4 wide, all silk, only $12 per yard.
DRESS GOODS,
all kinds, for 18¾c. to $2,50 per yard.
Housekeeping Goods
all kinds, cheap.
Gents' and Boys' Wear,
all kinds and prices.
AT
BARKER & CO.'S,
59
MARKET STREET.
fe6

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES.
CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Washington, D. C., Feb. 9, 1864.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m., FRIDAY, February 19th, 1864, for THREE THOUSAND (3,000) CAVALRY HORSES, to be delivered in Washington, (Giesboro' Point,) within forty (40) days from date of contract.
Also, sealed proposals will be received at this office, up to 12 o'clock, m., MONDAY, (22d) twenty-second of February, 1864, for TWELVE HUNDRED (1,200) CAVALRY HORSES, to be delivered at St. Charles, Kane county, Illinois, within thirty (30) days from date of contract.
Said horses to be sound in all particulars, not less than five (5) nor more than nine (9) years old; from 15 to 16 hands high; full fleshed, compactly built, bridle wise, and of size sufficient for cavalry purposes.
These specifications will be strictly adhered to, and rigidly enforced in every particular.
No bid will be entertained unless accompanied by a guarantee for its faithful performance.
Form of bid and guaranty can be had on application to Captain J. A. Potter, A. Q. M., at Chicago, Ill., or at this office.
Successful bidders will be required to enter into written contracts, with good and sufficient security, within four (4) days from date of acceptance of bids.
The oath of allegiance must accompany each bid.
The undersigned reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.
No bid will be entertained for less than fifty horses.
Payment will be made on completion of contract, or as soon thereafter as funds may be received.
Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Cavalry Horses," and addressed to Captain JAS. A. EKIN, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, Washington, D. C.
Any further information will be promptly given on application to
JAMES A. EKIN,
Chief Quartermaster Cavalry Bureau.
feb13:11d

COTTON STOCKINGS,
Left over from last season, and of superior quality, will be offered for the next two weeks at REAL BARGAINS, by the single pair or dozen.
Wool Hoods, Sontags, Wool Hosiery,
and all other Winter Goods, will be closed out at less than cost.
HOOP SKIRTS,
A large lot, slightly soiled, at less than half price.
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
Old stock selling much less than new goods can be sold.
Lace Setts, Point Collars, Linen Collars, Cambric Trimming, Hamburg Ruffling, Veils, Baby Caps and Waists, Shawl Borders, Balmoral Skirts, Corsets, Belts, Velvet Ribbons, new Gimpure, Laces and Bead Gimp, &c. &c.
Wholesale Rooms up Stairs.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
fe10 77 and 79 Market street.

$150 BOUNTY.—THE FOURTH WARD, Allegheny City, is prepared to pay a BOUNTY OF ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS, (in addition to the Government Bounty,) to Volunteers sufficient to fill its quota under the call of the President.
Application for the Bounty will be made to J. C. McPherson, Esq., Treasurer of the fund, at the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, Allegheny city, (accompanied by a certificate from any Provost Marshal, or recruiting officer, that they have enlisted, the recruit designated to be credited to the Fourth Ward, Allegheny city,) being the Fourth sub-district of the 2d District of Pennsylvania.
THOMAS M. HOWE,
President of Bounty Fund Board, of 4th Ward, Allegheny city. fe9

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Prof. RICHARDS'
FIFTH LECTURE,
Of the Scientific Course, under the auspices of the MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION will take place
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, AT
CONCERT HALL,
SUBJECT:—Chemistry of the Air, continued; Nitrogen Gas; Artificial Air Produced and Tested; Carbonic Acid Gas; Curious Experiments; Hydrogen Gas, and the Oxy-Hydrogen Blowpipe; the Bude and Drummond Lights.
fe15:1t

PITTSBURGH COAL EXCHANGE.—A meeting of the "Pittsburgh Coal Exchange" will be held at BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS, Fourth street, on TUESDAY, February 16th, 1864, at 1½ o'clock, p. m. Business of great importance will be transacted, and *all* the members of the Coal Exchange, as well as *all desirous of joining it*, are *specially* and *urgently* invited to attend. By order.
A. D. SMITH, President.
fe15:2t [Chronicle copy.]

A MEETING OF THE CITIZENS of the FIRST WARD was held at the School House, on Friday evening, Jas. Rees, President, W. V. Diehl, Sec'y. After an expression of their views the meeting adjourned to meet at the same place, THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Punctual attendance is earnestly requested. fe13:1t
(Chronicle copy and charge this paper.)

FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC and COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgments of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein.
Office: No. 189 PENN street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
fe12:6m

PITTSB'GH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. W. CO., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, Pittsburgh, Pa., February 12, 1864.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stock and Bondholders of this Company, for the election of DIRECTORS, and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the Office of said Company, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the THIRD WEDNESDAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1864, at 10 a. m.
The Stock and Bond Transfer Books of the Company, at their Office, in the City of Pittsburgh, and at the Transfer Agency in the City of New York, will be closed on the 1st day of March, at 3 o'clock p. m., and remain closed until the 17th day of March thereafter.
W. H. BARNES,
fe12:td Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—A meeting of the Stockholders of the "FIRE STEEL MINING COMPANY," will be held at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., in the city of Pittsburgh, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of March, 1864, at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the election of a BOARD OF DIRECTORS. Also, to take into consideration the transfer of the business of the office of the Company, sale of the property, and any other questions that may be offered for their consideration.
By order. M. J. CAUGHEY,
fe9:td Secretary.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Pennsylvania Central.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Thro Acm'n...	5:30 a m	Balto Exp's....	12:50 p m
Thro Mail.....	2:50 a m	Phila do	1:20 p m
Thro Exp'ss...	4:25 p m	Fast Line.....	1:30 a m
Fast Line.....	8:35 p m	Thro Mail.....	1:00 a m
Joh'n Acm'n...	3:00 p m	Joh'n Acm'n...	10:05 a m
1st Wall stn....	6:30 a m	1st Wall stn....	6:15 a m
2d do	11:40 a m	2d do	8:35 a m
3d do	3:50 p m	3d do	1:55 p m
4th do	6:00 p m	4th do	6:05 p m

The Church Train leaves Wall's Station (on Sunday) at 9:05 a m; returns at 12:45 p m.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Fast Line.....	1:45 a m	Chicago Exp...	2:20 a m
Express.....	1:45 p m	Phila. do ...	2:10 p m
Mail Train.....	6:30 a m	Cin'ti do ...	7:50 p m
All'ce Ac'm	2:15 p m	Crest'e Mail...	7:00 p m

The New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at 9:15 a m, 12:00 m, 4:30 p m and 5:40 p m.

Returning, leaves New Brighton Station at 5:50 a m, 7:00 a m, 12:30 p m, and 2:50 p m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail.....	7:55 a m	Mail.....	6:00 p m
Express.....	3:00 p m	Express.....	10:00 a m
1st M'Keesp't.	11:00 a m	1st M'Keesp't.	7:00 p m
2d do	6:15 p m	2d do	2.05 p m
Port Perry....	7:00 a m	Port Perry....	8:30 a m
Braddock's....	4:15 p m	Braddock's....	5:40 p m

The Sunday Train to and from M'Keesport leaves at 1:00 p m, and arrives at 10:00 a m.

Allegheny Valley.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail.....	7:00 a m	Mail.....	7:00 p m
Express.....	3:00 p m	Express.....	9:35 a m
Accom'n	4:00 p m	Accom'n	8:10 a m

Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Cin'ti.....	1:45 a m	Mail.....	3:50 p. m.
.....	1:45 p m	Cin. Ex'ss....	9:05 p. m.
Wheel'g....	6:30 a m	Do.	2:10 a. m.
Steubenv'l.	3:00 a m	Steub'v. Ac.	10:00 a. m.
Clevl'd...	1:45 a m		
do	1:45 p m		

☞The Excelsior Omnibus Company have Omnibusses and Carriages in waiting for passengers arriving in trains from both East and West.

Who Will Explain?—We notice the street corners and "dead walls" of the city covered with streamers bearing the words "Fremont's the man." Who can explain the meaning of these streamers?

Distinguished Strangers in the City.—Miss Anna Dickinson, General Gannt, Senator Richardson, of Illinois, and M. Halstead, Editor Cincinnati *Commercial*, were in the city on Sunday, stopping at the Monongahela House.

Sentenced.—At the recent term of the Clarion County Criminal Court, James Simpson was convicted of larceny, and sentenced to the Western Penitentiary for a term of two years and three months. Sheriff Jones will bring the prisoner down, and place him in charge of Capt. Birmingham on Tuesday.

Ratified.—The Senatorial Conferees of Indiana and Armstrong counties, which met at Elderton on Wednesday, ratified the nomination of Dr. Thomas St. Clair, as the Union candidate for State Senator, in place of Maj. White, resigned. There can be but little doubt of Dr. St. Clair's election.

Machine Shop Burned.—The new machine shop of Clark & Crouch, on the Tarr Farm, Venango county, was burned on Thursday night last. The shop had just been fitted up, and all the machinery was new. The building was entirely consumed, and the machinery rendered worthless. The total loss will be about $3 000.

The Coal Exchange.—An important meeting of the Pittsburgh Coal Exchange will be held at the Board of Trade Rooms, Fourth street, to-morrow afternoon, at half past one o'clock. The members of the Exchange, and all desirous of joining it, are urgently invited to attend.

As it Should Be.—The Proclamation of the Mayor relative to Sunday liquor selling was very generally observed yesterday. Those in the habit of obtaining their "smiles" on the Sabbath just the same as they do on the other days, were quite at a loss, and ran about the streets in groups, hoping to find some friendly back-door open, but none were to be found. We trust this state of things mey long continue.

Train Off the Track.—On Friday night last, as a special train on the Atlantic & Great Western Railway, bringing two hundred soldiers for Sandusky, about seven miles east of Orangeville, it suddenly left the track, some villain having placed a bar of railroad iron in position to throw the train off. The locomotive and one car were thrown off, but no one was injured.

Col. Sirwell.—We have already noticed the reappointment of Col. Sirwell to the command of his old regiment, the 78th Pennsylvania. A member of the regiment, on hearing of the fact, has written home to Kitianning as follows: "I am glad to hear that Col. Sirwell has been reinstated, and so are all the rest of the boys. He will receive a grand welcome when he arrives, and Lookout Mountain will be made to reverberate to the sound of as lusty cheering as was given at its capture. We are looking for him daily."

Will Leave.—We understand that the thirty days furlough of the 28th Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, Col. Black, will expire to-day, and that the regiment will immediately leave for the army in Tennessee. The six Philadelphia companies, we are informed, have their ranks recruited to the maximum, and the regiment will return to the field with its numbers greatly augmented. Rumor has it that the "White Star Division," Gen. Geary, of which the 28th is a part, will be ordered to the Rio Grande, under Maj. Gen. Banks.

Pittsburghers Absent.—The following Pittsburghers were registered at Philadelphia hotels on Thursday: Edwin Taylor, A. M. Marshall, H. B. Bell & Son, A. R. Davis, Thomas Palmer, T. Scott, Mrs. and Miss Scott, J. T. Childs, H. McCallum, Thos. J. Ahl, W. H. Brunt, J. K. Wall, H. Thomas and wife, Miss O. T. Thomas. The following were registered on Friday: W. H. Denniston, Sam'l Gray, George Reese, A. Potter, P. P. Snowden, M. Connelly, J. D. Baldwin, Jno. McCargo, A. Lipman, W. F. Hope and lady, J. F. Havekotte, J. S. Ramsey.

Bounty Meeting in Allegheny.—At a meeting of the enrolled men and citizens of the Second ward, Allegheny, held in the School House, on Saturday evening, February 13th, it was

Resolved, That the subscribers to the Bounty Fund be requested to call at the Allegheny Trust Company and pay to Wm. A. Reed, Treasurer, the amount of their subscriptions immediately. Also, that every enrolled man and citizen of the Second ward is hereby requested to attend a meeting on Tuesday evening, February 16th, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of making arrangements to secure money and volunteers. Also, that every member of the Block Committee be requested to complete the canvass of their Blocks, and report in person at said meeting. It was also

Resolved, That the names of persons who have not and will not subscribe, be published daily.

Libellers Arrested.—A villainous sheet, published weekly in Boston, has lately contained malicious articles about certain respectable married women in Harrisburg, and various efforts were made to ferret out the names of them. A lady of that city last week received an anonymous note, asking an interview, which, at the suggestion of her husband, who was to be near by, she granted. The interview took place, four men ape, were upon the spot, the scene. The husband rushed out of his concealment, when the ruffians took to their heels and made their escape. The next morning, an individual named Haldeman, an employee of the *Daily Union*, was arrested on suspicion of being one of the parties, when he made a confession of his guilt, implicating Henry Swivel, Riley O'Donnell and John Cramer, all employees of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, from whose employ they have been promptly discharged. Swivel and Haldeman have been held to bail in $1,000 to answer.

Shocking Murder in Columbia.—The peaceful borough of Columbia, Lancaster county, was the scene of a horrible murder last Friday night. The victim was a young man some twenty-one years of age, son of Mr. Isaac Hogendobler. During the evening young Hogendobler attended a dance at the tavern of Lawrence Smith, near the rolling mill. While there he became engaged in a quarrel with another man, whose name is not known, concerning a girl. This was quieted, however, and the stranger and girl left the dance together, between ten and eleven o'clock. Soon after their departure Hogengobler followed them, and just as he overtook them the stranger turned and fired a pistol at him, the ball entering his abdomen. Hogengobler fell, exclaiming "I am shot." He was soon after conveyed to his home by persons who were attracted to the spot by the discharge of the pistol. He lingered till 5 o'clock Saturday morning, when he died. The murderer made his escape, and is said to be a deserter from the rebel army.

Pennsylvania Avenue M. E. Church.

Rev. J. J. McIlvar, pastor of the Pennsylvania Avenue M. E. Church, writes as follows relative to this house of worship: "Through the mercy of God a brighter day has dawned on this charge. Some six years since a house of worship was commenced to take the place of the old Asbury M. E. Church, which is located on Townsend street. Four lots were purchased on the Avenue at a cost of $4,800, payable in ten years. On these lots a fine building was erected, sixty by ninety in the clear, built in Gothetic style. Before the building was completed, Rev. W. A. Bell, who commenced the enterprise, was taken from labor to reward. Rev. D. Hess was called to the charge, to supply his place until Conference. During his administration the lecture room was finished and occupied by the congregation. Rev. Ebert preached the first sermon in the lecture room. At the ensuing Annual Conference, Rev. J. Miner was appointed to the charge. During the year of his labors the audience room was partly completed, and dedicated by Bishop Simpson. The two following years were filled by A. G. Williams, D.D. Two years next ensued. I was appointed to this charge. I found the society disheartened, struggling under a heavy debt. There seemed to be no hope of saving the property. Things looked dark indeed; but all is not lost that is in danger; for during the past two years, through the blessing of God and the co-operation of the brethren, we have paid over four thousand dollars of debt. The building has been tastefully finished and furnished. There is not at this time one dollar against the property save the ground rent, which will not be due for several years. Personally, I speak in the second best M. E. church building in the city, well located and provided with all the conveniences of this day."

Fatal Railroad Accident.

On Friday night the engineer of the Fast Line west, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, due here at half past one o'clock Saturday morning, discovered a lamp on the track, between Bolivar and Blairsville. The lamp appeared to be stationary, but he whistled "down brakes," and checked up the train. The cow-catcher struck the lamp and knocked it off the track. On making an examination of the ground, a body of a woman was found lying some distance from the track. She had evidently been struck by a train, but as her limbs were cold it was inferred that perhaps she had been struck by the Fast Line east, which had passed that point a short time previously. It was contended, however, that if struck by the eastern bound train, the lamp would have been extinguished. The woman was indentified as the wife of Joseph Henderson, watchman on that division. She had started lamp in hand, to carry supper to her husband, and her head exhibited a mark which left no doubt that she had been struck by the engine and instantly killed. Deceased was about forty years of age, and was the mother of nine children.

Volunteer Meeting in the First Ward, Pittsburgh.

A number of citizens of this Ward met in the School-house on Saturday evening, 13th inst., to make arrangements to raise volunteers to avoid the necessity of the draft.

W. B. Hunter was called to the Chair, and N. P. W. Gotta, and S. R. Roberts, were appointed Secretaries.

A General Committee was appointed, consisting of G. W. Smith, Chairman, R. Singerly, C. Hanson Love, J. C. Buffum, and Captain Andrew Miller, with power to appoint a Treasurer, and Block Committees, to thoroughly canvass the Ward.

It was resolved that in the event of any of the contributors being drafted their money would be refunded.

The General Committee was authorized to receive recruits or volunteers on Monday, the 15th inst., paying them an amount not exceeding $200.

The amount subscribed at the meeting reached $2,500, and from the spirit evinced there is no doubt but what the necessary amount can be raised during the week.

In case the County Commissioners issue the Bounty Bonds, the General Committee is authorized to purchase said bonds for said contributors.

The meeting adjourned to meet this (Monday), evening at 7 o'clock.

Legislative Intelligence.

A Harrisburg correspondent writes as follows relative to certain matters of interest to the community at large: "An act to protect the tax payers of the Commonwealth," is one of the most important ever brought before the Legislature, inasmuch as it proposes to tax all real estate in Pennsylvania except burial grounds, and repeals all laws heretofore made, by which any property has been exempted from taxation. It is easy to imagine the excitement which the act must cause among the managers of scores of institutions which have been enjoying privileges for so many years past, that their very names are forgotten. The bill (introduced by Mr. Darlington, of Chesterfield) may possibly be too sweeping in its provisions, but the design is certainly one that will meet the approbation of all *bona fide* tax payers in the Commonwealth. The whole matter is, in a few lines, as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., "That hereafter no real estate in Pennsylvania (burial grounds excepted) shall be exempt from the just payment of county, city, borough or township taxes, and all laws inconsistent herewith be, and the same are hereby repealed."

The legal fraternity are interested in an act defining the equity jurisdiction of the several courts of the Commonwealth which provides that the Supreme Court, the District Courts, and the Courts of Common Pleas shall have general equity powers and jurisdiction; and that in all cases an appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court for the proper district, from the final decrees of the said Courts in equity, on the same terms and conditions as appeals are now allowed in equity cases.

Rolling Mill Improvements.

During the past year, quite a number of new and capacious rolling mills have been erected by some of our prominent iron manufacturers. Messrs. Lyon & Shorb, of the "Sligo Works," have put up a mill two hundred feet in length by one hundred and four feet in width, capable of turning out armor plates of the largest size. The firm has also erected a sheet mill ninety feet long by eighty feet wide. The Messrs. McKnight, of the Birmingham Works, have erected a new sheet iron and armor plate mill, the buildings of which are sixty by eighty feet. The plate mill has a capacity of fifty tons per week, and is constructed with a view to the rolling of sheet iron, for the production of which it has a capacity of one thousand tons a year. The Messrs. Jones & Laughlins, of the American Works, have erected a building two hundred by one hundred and twenty-five feet, within which is constructed two sheet mills, and a twelve inch train for bar, and three inch trains for small iron and hoops; three heating furnaces and two annealing furnaces. The capacity of these mills is thirty tons per day. The Messrs. Reese, Graff & Dorr have built a forge, a plate mill and a sheet mill, occupying a building two hundred and five by one hundred and five feet. The plate mill is constructed for rolling armor plates for naval use, ten feet long and from one to one and a half inches thick, weighing from one thousand six hundred pounds to a ton each. The plate mill has a capacity of one hundred tons; the sheet mills a capacity of fifteen tons, and the forge two hundred and ten tons per week. They have also erected a hoop mill of two trains, with a capacity of eighty tons per week, the mill building of which is one hundred and twenty by seventy-five feet. Other firms have erected rolling mills of various capacity.

Homicide in Johnstown.

The citizens of Johnstown were horrified on Friday morning last by the occurrence of a shocking tragedy in their midst—the parties concerned being old and influential citizens. The particulars of the tragedy are briefly these: Mr. Joseph Moore, auctioneer of Johnstown, on his recent return from nine month's service in the army, ascertained that his domestic happiness had been destroyed, it is alleged by Mr. Jordan Marbourg, a wealthy merchant of the town. On hearing of the intimacy said to exist during his absence between Marbourg and Mrs. Moore, who is represented as prepossessing in appearance and of a gay and dashing disposition, Moore called upon the former, and after an explanation, told him he would shoot him. Mrs. Marbourg, hearing of Moore's threats, appealed to him not to take her husband's life, but the outraged husband would not listen to her.

On Friday morning last, Moore arose early, and, leaving his house, visited a grocery store near the Postoffice, where he remained until between eight and nine o'clock, when Marbourg passed by. Moore started out immediately, and caught Marbourg by the collar, saying, "Get down on your knees; I am going to kill you. My wife made a 'clean breast of it' last night. She told me all, and gave me a portion of the money which you paid her." Saying this, he drew a revolver and fired—the first shot taking effect in the region of the heart. Marbourg fell forward, and Moore discharged two balls into his head, and then fired a fourth, which took effect in the left arm. Marbourg fell over and almost instantly expired. Moore walked to a magistrate's office, surrendered himself and was committed to jail to await the action of the authorities.

The deceased man leaves a most estimable wife and eight or nine children—the oldest, a son, about twenty years old. The murderer has a wife and one child, the latter a promising boy of fifteen years.

Gas from Naptha.

On Friday evening we were invited out to the Eastern Exchange, in East Liberty, to witness the lighting of that large hotel from gas generated in a very simple manner from naptha, and we confess to a pre-conceived opinion that the trial would result unfavorably. But we were agreeably disappointed. It was a perfect success. One hundred burners were in operation, and the light was clear, steady and brilliant. No person, unless previously informed, would suspect the light to proceed from other than the ordinary and expensive coal gas. This gas costing less than fifty cents per thousand feet—an immense saving over the cost of city gas. The *residium*, after the naptha is exhausted, sells to painters and other mechanics in the East at $1 per gallon. One beautiful feature of this mode of generating gas is, that no more is made than will fill the pipes for immediate use, and hence little or no danger from explosion. Another security against the latter is, that this gas, the moment it escapes, mingles and intermixes with the atmosphere; and unless a room be air-tight, which is not the case with any sleeping room, an explosion from leaving the gas escaping, is utterly out of the question. The greater the number of burners ignited the more rapid the gas is generated, on the principle of creating a greater *vacuum*, and causing an eased current of air—so that the pressure is equal—being precisely the same whether there be one burner or two hundred. The cost of this gas is not beyond one-third that of the city gas per one thousand feet, while the light is equally brilliant. The result will inevitably be, that it will supercede the latter to a great extent. It is natural that the community should patronize the most economical. The machine is so simple in its construction, and so unlikely—nay, almost impossible to get out of order that any person of ordinary capacity can run it.

Mr. A. W. Foster & Son, who construct these machines, have contracts on hand to an extent, already, that warrants them in largely increasing their machine shops in order to supply the demand.

Another feature is that it will largely increase the manufactures of Pittsburgh; because neighboring towns and cities will ere long certainly use these machines for generating gas as a matter of pecuniary saving; the light being quite as cheap as Carbon Oil. There is a joint stock company in this city, with a capital of $80,000, organized under the general law of the State, and we predict that it will be among the first paying stocks of the city before 9 months rolls by. The gas is manufactured on the hotel premises, by means of an ingenius and very simple apparatus, invented by Jonathan Griffin, of West Meriden, Conn. A current of atmospheric air is, by means of a set of bellows, worked by a weight, or spring and fusee, like the works of a clock or watch, forced through the naptha, which is in an air tight tank, and generates the gas, which passes at once into the pipes. As soon as the pipes are filled the clock-work ceases to move, and only starts as the burners are lighted, and moves more rapidly as the number of burners lighted is increased. No gas can accumulate beyond the mere contents of the pipes, and no water being used, no trouble arises from cold weather. One gallon makes 600 feet.

Foster & Co., manufacture for this State west of the Susquehanna, and for eastern Ohio.

☞Coal at Louisville.—The *Journal*, of the 10th, says there have been large receipts, but prices remain unchanged. Pittsburgh Coal is selling at 6 cents per bushel, and Kanawa at 8 cents. Coal will sell at 8 cents.

The Eastern Exchange.

This magnificent building, erected by Messrs. Wilson, Worthington & Co., in East Liberty, is now opened to the public; and is certainly one of the first houses in the country. The location is on a gentle eminence, commanding a pleasant view of the railroad, the town, the cattle pens and the adjacent country. Mr. E. A. Huntley, who has been thirty-three years in the Hotel business in New York, Cincinnati and the South, takes charge of the house, and we may be permitted to say he can emphatically "keep a hotel." The main building is one hundred feet square, built of brick, and contains over one hundred apartments. The halls are large and the chambers well ventilated, roomy and light. The main entrance, or hall, is forty-three feet square. As you enter, a counter to your left attracts your attention. Here is the place to deposit your funds, a large safe at the end of the counter, but built in the wall in the usual manner, promising *safe* custody. To your right is the clerk's counter. Passing this, and through a door to your right, you find yourself in the public dining room, which is sixty-eight by thirty-four feet. This dining room might be more properly termed a restaurant; a serpentine counter extending the length of the room, and across one end of it, suggests oysters and the usual "concomitants." Or, if you deem the weather a trifle raw, you can fortify yourself against shivers by turning to your left, and to the bar, which faces the counter first mentioned. But if you prefer your meal in a quiet place, you have only to step across to the west side of the building, to the private dining room, forty by thirty-six feet, and your reading is undisturbed while you await your cheer. The first room on the left of the main entrance is reserved solely for business transactions—the banking and exchange of funds. This room communicates with the safe. To the left of the last mentioned room, are the reception rooms, each twenty-two by sixteen feet, very pleasant and very well lighted, just facing upon your entrance is the reading room, twenty-five by eighteen feet. This is separated from the public dining room or restaurant by the stairway in front, and the wash room and private bar in the rear. This second bar, or rather wine room, is, in reality, intended for the use of parties who may desire an anti-place to consummate a bargain.

Besides the kitchen (which is twenty-three by forty-three feet, and is supplied with two ranges) there are two pastry rooms, and several other apartments in the rear of the reading and dining rooms. The ladies' parlors are in the second story—large rooms facing the pike. Two well-arranged suites of rooms occupy the space between the parlors. The remainder of the second story, together with the third and part of the fourth, are occupied with chambers. A lecture or concert room, extends across the entire depth of the building on the west side of the fourth story. This room is one hundred by thirty-four feet.

A billiard room of the same dimensions as the lecture room, occupies that portion of the basement immediately below the latter, and a white barber shop, twenty-four by thirty-two, situated below the restaurant. The bath rooms are just in the rear of the last mentioned, five in number. The cistern is capable of holding 250 barrels of water. The basement and first floor will be warmed by heaters; the remainder of the hotel is furnished with grates.

The front, east and west sides of the building are adorned with porticoes fourteen by forty-three feet, the roof from supported by four twin columns, the others resting on panel columns. In addition to these, the proprietors are hastening the work on five balconies, to be supported on cast-iron brackets—two on the west, two on the east, and one on the south side of the hotel.

Many might infer from various expressions in this article that this large hotel is devoted solely to the entertainment of stock dealers and drovers. This would be a mistake. The west side of the building is reserved for the express accommodation of those travelers who love quiet and peace; and although the hotel was built in connection with the cattle pens, the connection will not in any manner offend the sense of even the most fastidious. The rooms and halls are all brilliantly lighted with gas generated by Messrs. Foster & Son's patent gas apparatus.

The Lenten Season.

The Lenten season, which was ushered in on Wednesday, will continue forty days, during which a solemn fast is observed by the Catholic Church, which is also kept with lesser severity by the Protestant Episcopalians; the other Protestant bodies do not, as a rule, pay special deference to the period, and reject the practice of fasting as a superstition not required to be observed. The period when the observance of the Lenten season was first enjoined is lost in obscurity. The Catholic and Greek Churches claim that the fast of forty days was instituted soon after the death of Christ, while others assert that it has a much later origin. In the earlier ages the fast extended over a period of seventy days, whence our Latin term, *Septuagesima*—seventy days before; this was commemorative of the seventy years' captivity of the Jews. It was subsequently fixed at forty days, in consonance with the forty days during which Jesus fasted in the wilderness, and the forty years wandering of the Jews.

Whatever be the opinion entertained with regard to the obligation, there are few but concede that the time of Easter, on which this depends, was for a long time unsettled, and there is little doubt that astronomical vagaries had more weight in fixing the era than chronological data. The word "Easter" is of Saxon origin, coming from a root signifying "to rise," whence the words, east, the point of the sun's rising, Eastra, the goddess of coming light, west, a rising heaven, &c.; and Easter is the time when the sun crosses the equinoctial and rises into the summer semi-circle. The very same portion of the year was that chosen for celebrating the Passover by the Jews, and in the age of its institution the "Paschal Lamb" of the Zodiac lay on the "door-post" or entrance to the superior semi-circle; it was thus they celebrated the "passing over" Jordan contemporaneously with the passage of the sun over the equinoctial line, or his transit out of the Egyptian bondage of winter, when the land and rivers are bound up with frosts, into the Canaan where his strengthened beams cause the land to overflow with milk and honey. The early Christians being lost in doubt as to the exact period of the Crucifixion, naturally fell back on the Passover epoch, as presenting a fitting natural analogy.

For the forty days of fasting we have originally a physical cause. Before the introduction of agricultural labors, mankind were principally dependent, during the winter season, on the results of the chase or the ushery. In the Orient the middle of winter is the rainy season, and the figure of a man with a watering pot (Aquarius was, and is, by astronomers by their astronomers, covering that part of the Zodiac over which the sun passed during the rainy season. This was followed by the time for planting, and a couple of fishes were thrown on the celestial lines, Meridian, to mark that period. On the Ecliptic those fishes cover *just* the space passed over by the sun in forty days, and although now, by the procession of the equinoxes, that constellation has moved from its former place, yet at that time the end of the piscatorial space exactly came up to the equinoctial colure. It was a beautiful allegory. During those forty days they had but little fish to subsist upon, and during that forty days the sun even now moves among, if he does not subsist on, fish. Whether this be a sufficient reason for present day fasting is a question which must be left to others to decide. The rigor of observance has much moderated in those latter days. Formerly every day which a shape or desh or its products was abjured, and some of the most rigid abstained even from fish, though that was never proscribed by the canons of the church.

Railway Matters.

RILROAD LEGISLATION.—Reilroad legislation at Harrisburg is on the increase. The following is a summary of the bills which have already been passed:—

Oil Creek and Riddgway Railway—Authorizing an extension and reduction of directors.

Little Clearfield Railroad—Incorporating from Freeport to the Erie and Pittsburgh Road.

Wissahickon, Rooksborough and Plymouth—Increasing shares of stock from $25 to $50.

Lafayette Railway—In the shape of deed or its products was abjured, and some of the most rigid Lafayette in the county, the Allegheny river.

Warren and Tideout Railroad—From Franklin to the Ohio river.

Warren and Pinegrove—Extending time of completion for two years.

Western Pennsylvania—Extending to Newcastle, Lawrence county.

Bethlehem Railroad—Extension from Bath to Stroudsburg.

Catasaqua and Fogelsville—Regulating their freight and passenger tolls.

Lackawanna and Bloomsburg—Extension from Pittston to Nanticoke Dam.

North Branch and Lackawanna—Authorizing branch roads thirty miles long.

North Pennsylvania Railroad—From West Penn township, Schuylkill county, to Lehigh Water Gap, Carbon county.

Brandywine Railroad—Contesville to Delaware State Line.

Lehigh Navigation and Railroad—Extension from Mauch Chunk to Easton.

National Railroad—Completing Pittsburgh and Connellsville line.

THE SOUTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders in the South Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was held at Landisburg, Perry county, on the 10th instant, when the following Board was elected to serve for the current year 1864:

President—James Worrall, of Harrisburg.

Directors—Josiah Espy, Harrisburg; George Hench, Centre, Perry county; John Stambaugh, Landisburg, Perry county; James Galbraith, Landisburg, Perry county; Wm. R. Fetter, Landisburg, Perry county; Wm. W. Snyder, Landisburg, Perry county; George Johnston, Germantown, Perry county; A. R. Anderson, Andersonburg, Perry county; Henry Fought, Grier's Point, Perry county; Henry Dougherty, Mount Union, Huntingdon county; James Kelly, Burnt Cabins, Fulton county; Isaac Hugus, Somerset, Somerset county.

Treasurer—George Hench.

Secretary—A. B. Anderson.

THE FRANKLIN RAILROAD.—The Twenty-ninth annual report of the President and Directors of the Cumberland Valley Railroad has been issued, and presents some interesting facts and figures. This Company has control of and runs the Franklin Railroad. With regard to the latter road their report says:

The number of passengers during the year, from Hagerstown, was 11,907; from Greencastle, 9,229; from Chambersburg, 27,575. In addition to this there were 34,305 troops transported over the road east, and 32,252 west.

There were 13,673,016 pounds of freight carried from Hagerstown during the year; 1,638,162 from Greencastle, and 14,890,782 pounds from Chambersburg. There were 7,116,850 pounds received at Hagerstown; 4,598,050 pounds at Greencastle, and 17,718,900 pounds at Chambersburg."

The following is given as the cost of repairing the damages inflicted upon the road by the rebels:

Cost of reconstruction and estimate for completion of road, water stations, &c.	$20,034 07
Loss T rail left on the road	5,167 65
Total loss	$14,926 72
Of which sum the United States Government claims to have paid	$1,955 79

THE FARMERS' RAILROAD.—Another railroad is about to be constructed in the oil country. It is to run from Franklin to Oil City, and is called the Farmers' Railroad. Its charter gives it the privilege of using horses or steam as motive power. The stocks have all been taken, and the company, of which Samuel G. Brown is President, has been organized. The work has been contracted and will be pushed rapidly to completion.

The Chemical Lectures at Concert Hall.—The regular and increasing attendance on Prof. Richards' lectures during the past week by our public, show that great interest is taken in such subjects, and must certainly be gratifying to the friends of the Library. The Professor is at times really eloquent, and, as experiment follows experiment, the audience express their satisfaction by hearty applause. No such course has ever been delivered in our city, the fine apparatus covering the stage. To-night and to-morrow will conclude the course, and as these lectures will be particularly interesting, and the most brilliant experiments of the course be given, we expect a large audience.

Bounty Fund, Second Ward, Pittsburgh.

The following sums have been paid to Thomas Steel, Treasurer of said fund:

Lyon, Shorb & Co.,	1,000	Cunningham, & Co.,	50
Bakewell & Pears,	500	John Torrance,	50
Wm. Means,	100	J. K. Morange,	50
John Fleming,	100	Schroeder & Co.,	50
J. McD. Crossan,	100	F. Sellers,	50
W. M. Barker,	100	M. Kounz,	50
Robert Rodgerf	50	Daniel Kinzer,	50
A. N. Hoagard,	50	John Farrell,	50
Wm. H. Sellers,	50	E. Reineman,	50
W. A. Sneathan,	50	J. D. Dravo,	50
C. Over,	50	H. H. Nieman,	25
D. H. Hazen,	50	P. Parker,	5
Lippincott, & Co.,	50		
Total			$2,780

Bounty Meeting in the Sixth Ward.—The enrolled citizens of the Sixth Ward held a meeting at the Public School-house on Saturday evening, for the purpose of devising means by which the quota of the Ward might be obtained by volunteering. There are about one thousand enrolled citizens in the Ward subject to draft in both classes, and the quota of the Ward will be in the neighborhood of two hundred. It is estimated that forty dollars from each enrolled citizen will furnish a fund sufficient to pay each volunteer two hundred dollars bounty additional to Government bounty. The following gentlemen were appointed an Executive Committee to district the Ward and appoint Block Committees to solicit subscriptions: A. G. McCandless, J. R. Hunter, Jos. Butler, J. G. Patterson, and Andrew Burns. The Committee will report to an adjourned meeting to be held at the School-house this evening.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 13, 1864.

Henry Lambert, Controller, and David Collins, Jonathan Neely, George Hamilton, Commissioners of Allegheny county:

Gentlemen—In pursuance of a call issued by you on the 2d of February, instant, addressed to the tax payers of Allegheny county, a convention of delegates representing the several taxdistricts of the county, was held at the Court House, on Tuesday, the 9th inst., for the purpose of "instructing you in reference to a further issue of bonds to secure bounties to volunteers." The proceedings of that Convention, as officially reported for the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, of the 10th inst., by one of the Secretaries of the Convention, is respectfully submitted for your consideration.

As the time allowed for recruiting volunteers to fill the quota assigned to the several districts of the county, under the two calls of the President, is short, it would no doubt facilitate the efforts of the Committees of the several districts to be advised as early as possible of your disposition to accede to the request of the Convention, and make the proposed issue of bonds as soon as you may be authorized by act of Assembly to do so.

It is hardly less important that the people should be early advised, should it be your determination not to make the issue of bonds as requested.

I am, gentlemen, very respefully,
Your obedient servant,
THOMAS M. HOWE,
President of the Convention.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 13, 1864.

Gen. Thomas M. Howe, President of Tax Convention:

DEAR SIR—Your communication, with the official proceedings of the late Convention of Taxpayers, is received.

As you desire to be informed what our action will be in reference to issuing bonds to secure bounties for volunteers, we have only to say, that when the necessary legislation is procured to authorize us to do so, we will act in strict conformity with the instructions of that Convention.

Very respectfully,
JONATHAN NEELY,
GEORGE HAMILTON,
County Commissioners.
HENRY LAMBERT,
Controller.

Public Amusements.

THEATRE.—The manager announces a re-engagement of the young and beautiful actress, Miss Helen Western. During the past week she has attracted full and delighted audiences, and we have no doubt her re-engagement will prove similarly successful. She will appear this evening as "Cynthia," in the play of the "Flowers of the Forest." Manager Henderson will also introduce to our play-goers some new faces, among others the Misses Reignolds and Mr. Edwin, the latter an accomplished comedian, who takes the place of Sefton, who should have left our boards years since, owing to his substitution of vulgarity for wit.

THE GREAT MILTONIAN TABLEAUX AT MASONIC HALL.—This splendid exhibition is drawing immense crowds, Masonic Hall being crowded each afternoon and evening to its utmost capacity by our citizens to witness this great work of art, illustrating as it does the grandest subject in the world, Milton's great poem, "Paradise Lost." To all of our citizens who have not seen this exhibition, we would say go this week by all means, or you will lose the rarest treat of a life time.

The beautiful landscape scenery of the Garden of Eden is especially attractive, as shown in this exhibition; while the scenes representing Heaven are delicate and beautiful in the highest degree. There is nothing of the horrible in this exhibition, nothing to frighten the nerves of the most delicate child, as some might be led to expect. We would call the attention of those who visit the exhibition to-night, to the splendid landscape in the Garden of Eden, where Eve sees her reflection in the water; it is a master piece of art.

The proprietor has so arranged matters that no more people will be admitted to the Hall than can be comfortably seated, and the doors will be open so early that people will be admitted as fast as they come, until the Hall is full. Exhibitions will be given every afternoon this week, at 3 o'clock,

"Daily Commercial" Job Printing Office.—Orders for every style of Book and Job printing promptly and neatly executed, from a visiting card up to a mammoth poster. The most rapid and improved steam presses are used in the execution of the work.

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines, for family and manufacturing purposes, are the best in use. A. F. CHATTONY,
General Agent, No. 18 Fifth street.

Pittsburgh and Portsmouth Packet,

RUNNING BETWEEN WHEELING, PARKERSBURG, GALLIPOLIS, IRONTON, BIG SANDY AND PORTSMOUTH.

The new and fast steamer CITIZEN

Capt. WASH. KERR, Leaves Pittsburgh for Portsmouth, every TUESDAY, at 11 a. m. Leaves Portsmouth for Pittsburgh, every FRIDAY, at 9 a. m.

Wide guards, large and comfortable state rooms. This fine boat has recently been purchased expressly for this trade. She will leave punctually at the advertised time, and will pay prompt attention to any business intrusted to her.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or to JOHN FLACK, Agent.

Wheeling and Parkersburg Packet.

THE regular Wheeling packet MINERVA, Capt. GORDEN, Will resume her old trade, making regular trips, leaving Pittsburgh every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY. Having been thoroughly repaired, she well deserves the patronage of the public generally.

JAMES COLLINS & CO., Agents,
Wharf-boat below Monongahela Bridge.

Pittsburgh and Cincinnati Packet Line.

WEDNESDAY'S CINCINNATI PACKET LEAVES PITTSBURGH EVERY WEDNESDAY AND CINCINNATI EVERY SATURDAY.

THE new and magnificent side-wheel passenger steamer JOSEPH PIERCE, S. B. FRENCH, Commander, will run as a weekly packet between the above points. Leaves PITTSBURGH every WEDNESDAY at 11 a. m., and CINCINNATI every SATURDAY at 11 a. m.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to JOHN FLACK, or J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

St. Louis and Missouri River Packet.

FOR EVANSVILLE, CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.

TUESDAY, Feb. 16, 4 P. M. The splendid passenger steamer BENTON, THOMAS W. REA, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For Freight or passage apply on board, or to JOHN FLACK or J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

EVANSVILLE AND ST. LOUIS PACKETS.

FOR EVANSVILLE, CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.

ON THIS DAY, Feb. 15, at 4 p. m. The new and splendid passenger steamer NEVADA, D. Z. BRICKELL, Commander, will leaveas announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board or to JOHN FLACK, or J. D. COLLINWOOD. Agents.

Cincinnati and Louisville Packets.

FOR CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE.

THIS DAY, Feb. 15, 4 p. m. The fine passenger steamer ECLIPSE, J. S. WISE, Commander,

The Daily Commercial.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

The Money Market.

The money market here, Saturday, was well supplied, and no difficulty is experienced in obtaining loans on ordinarily good paper. The fact is money has become so plenty that every class of investment is stimulated and enhanced in price. Local stocks, under this plethora of money, are much enquired for, and with some exceptions, are firm at advanced rates. Real estate, also, so long dormant, has been wonderfully stirred up, and prices heretofore not dreamed of, are obtained for improved city property. Capitalists are beginning to realize a fair per centage from rents, for their investments, and we see no reason why money put into real estate should not continue among the best paying, as it is the *safest* of investments.

List of Local Stocks and Securities.

REPORTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 4TH ST.

	Par	Vol.	Last Sales.
Bank of Pittsburgh	$	50	$ 60
Exchange Bank		50	68
Merchants' & Manufac. Bk		50	55¾
Mechanics' Bank		50	62
Allegheny Bank		50	58¾
Citizens' Bank		50	61@61½
Iron City Bank		50	63½
Iron City Trust Co		50	54¾
Citizens' Insurance Co		50	60
Western Insurance Co		42	53¾
Eureka Insurance Co		50	48
Mong. Insurance Co		32	33
Pitts. 5 per ct. Coupon Bonds		1,000	730
Allegheny County do. do		1,000	745½
Allegheny Valley R. R		50	10
Pittsburgh & Conns. R. R		50	9¼
Monongahela Nav. Co		50	44
Allegheny Insurance Co		25	28¼
Peoples Insurance Co		25	26¾
Pittsburgh Gas Co		50	84

MINING STOCKS.

	Offered.	Asked.
Mass Mining Company	4	5½
North Western Mining Co	12½	13
Great Western Mining Co	4½	5
Dacotah Mining Co	4	6
Pittsburgh and Boston Min. Co.	88	90
National Mining Company	30	32
North Cliff Mining Company	5	5½

New York Stock Market.

Reported by telegraph especially for the Daily Commercial, by GALLAHER & BRO., *Bankers, No. 18 William street, New York.*

NEW YORK, Feb. 13, 1864, 7½ p. m.

Gold closes very strong at 1 59¾. Stocks closed very active and strong.

Erie	113¾	N. Y. Central	134
Hudson River	147	Harlem	104
Reading	123	Michigan Central	135
Michigan South	94⅞	Ill Cent.	132
Pittsburgh	116⅞	Rock Island	121
Ft. Wayne	108¾	Galena	117½
Quick Silver	50	Cumberland	58½
Erie pref'd	105	Wyoming Coal	81

Government Stocks, bonds and securities are very strong; 5-20s, 106½; 7-30s, 109; '81s, 110.

—The following were the fluctuations of Gold on Saturday in New York:—At 9¼ o'clock, 159⅝; 10, 159⅝; 11, 159½; 12, 159⅝ to ½; 1, 159¾ to ⅞; 2, 159⅝; 3, 159½.

—At Boston, on Saturday, stocks were strong. Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore closed at 69¾; Rockland at 17¾; Isle Royal at 25; Franklin at 49; Central at 52; Pewabic at 66½; Minnesota at 70; Quincy at 87; Vermont and Massachusetts at 40; Mesnard at 13⅞, and Water Power at 47.

At Philadelphia, on Saturday evening, stocks were weak. Pennsylvania State Fives closed at 94¼. Pennsylvania at 82; Camden and Amboy at 60; Reading at 60; Morris Canal at 68; and Long Island at 43.

—Petroleum, at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, New York, has been more active and firm. We quote Crude at 30½@31c, according to grade; Refined in bond at 46@49c, free 53@56. Receipts, 3,266 barrels.

The afternoon quotations of Gold in New York, compare as follows with those of the preceding week:

	Feb. 13.	12.	11.
U. S. 6's '81, reg.	108¼	109¼	109½
U. S. 6's '81, coupons	110⅛	109¾	108¾
U. S. 7 3-10 per cent.	110⅛	109½	108¾
U. S. 1 year certificates, gld.	103	103	102½
do do do cur.	98¾	98¾	98⅝
American Gold	159⅝	159⅞	159⅝

	Feb. 10.	9.	8.	6.
U. S. 6's '81, reg.	108	107¾	107½	107½
U. S. 6's '81, coup	107¼	107¼	107	107
U. S. 7 3-10 per cent.	108¼	108¼	108	107¾
U. S. 1 year cer. gld.	102½	102¼	102¼	102¾
do do do cur.	98¾	98¾	98⅜	98
American Gold	159⅛	159¼	159¼	158½

—In Philadelphia on Friday the Stock Market was not characterized by the excitement which has prevailed for more than a week past, but there was quite a lively demand for most of the fancy securities on the list, and for many of the regular dividend paying securities the tendency was upward, with a good demand for investment. The most remarkable and encouraging feature was the sudden demand which sprung up for the 5-20 loan, said to be on foreign account, and the advance of 1½ to 2 per cent. in their value. The present active state of affairs will continue as long as money is cheap and so easy of access—no longer. There are many events which may occur at any time, either at home or abroad, which would place a very different aspect upon the condition of affairs. A change in the plans pursued by Mr. Chase; a single hint of foreign complications; a matarial advance or decline in the premium on gold; a collision of the French forces with our own on the borders of Texas, or any other untoward event, would cause a tumble that would astonish the "oldest" operators. Affairs in Europe are, also, looked to with considerable interest.

—On the 12th inst., Jay Cook & Co. quoted Government securities as follows: United States 6's, 1881, coupons, 109¾@110½; United States 6's 1881, registered, 110¾@111; United States 7 3-10 Notes, August, 110¾@111¼; October 110@111; Certificates of Indebtedness, 103@103½; new Certificates of Indebtedness, 98¾@99; Quartermasters, Vouchers, 98¾@99¼; Gold, 158¾@159½; 5-20 Coupons, full, 105¾@107½; Registered, 107½@108. Deliveries of Five-twenty Bonds being made up to January 8th, 1864, inclusive.

NEW YORK.—On February 12th the *Times* says, the mails from Europe brought forward some very considerable orders for United States Stocks, chiefly from the Continent, and at limits which could be readily met at or near the present currency of Exchange. At an early hour in the forenoon the competition among buyers for this account caused an advance of 1¾@2 per cent. on the Popular Loan, and also on the long Six Per Cents, of 1881, the former being the principal attraction. The amounts taken up from the Money Brokers on Wall street, from 105¼ to 106¾ per cent., were very large as compared with the limited offerings at the Stock Exchange Board. The transactions of Saturday are variously estimated from $600,000 to $800,000 in the Popular 5-20 years Stock alone. Some considerable parcels of the Coupons of 1881 were taken at 110 per cent., and 109¾ per cent. and the accrued in terest was paid for the 7-30 per cent. Treasury Notes convertible into the 1881 Stock. The immediate orders which came from abroad induced the belief that others will follow by the succeeding mails, and in the afternoon there was some disposition manifested to buy on speculation; though this demand was met by sellers, who were taken somewhat by surprise by the rapid advance since yesterday, and willing to realize on part of their biddings.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT TREASURER, U. S. }
NEW-YORK, February 12. }

Total receipts	$ 2,860,568 89
For customs	265,000 00
Total payments	3,790,929 93
Total balance	35,432,895 60

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT.
NEW-YORK, February 12.

Exchanges	$63,940,683 42
Balances	2,370,587 33

—Of the miscellaneous stocks Quartz Hill was quoted in New York on Friday, at 13¾ to 13⅞, Mariposa at 30¼ to 31, Copake at 14 to 14¾, American Coal at 86 to 87, Wyoming Valley at 79½ bid, Mississippi and Missouri at 45, Hudson River script at 95 bid, Transit at 36¼ to 37, Delaware and Hudson Canal at 170 to 172, Pennsylvania Coal at 170.

—At the Mining Board the following sales have been made: 250 Eureka Copper at 2, 100 Ogima do at 5¼, 100 Carp Lake do at 4⅝, 75 do do at 4¾, 100 do do at 4⅝, 1,000 Sussex Lead at 60c. 100 Knowlton Copper at 8½, 100 Columbian do at 8⅜, 50 Cascade do at 7⅜, 400 Canada do at 2¾.

—STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE DAY.—

REGULAR BOARD.

Government securities	$120,000
State securities	44,500
American gold	77,800
Railway bonds	96,000
Bank shares	182
Railway shares	54,933
Time sales	27,300
Total shares	83,015

—By telegraph to Ross, Dempster & Co., dated San Francisco, Thursday, February 11th, mining stocks were quoted: Ophir, $1,500 ₱ ft., Gould & Curry, $1,800 do do; Savage, $3,100 do do; Potosi, $1,300 do do; Yellow Jacket, $900 do do; California, $760 do do; Crown Point, $900 do do; Sierra Nevada, $90 do do; Overman, $450 do do.

—DRY GOODS IMPORTS.—The following is the comparative statement of the imports of foreign dry goods at the port of New York for the week ending February 12, and since January 1:

For the week.	1862.	1863.	1864
Ent'd at the port.	$ 950,261	$791,017	$2,025,063
Thrown on m'kt.	1,075,720	918,223	2,132,411
Since January 1.	1862.	1863.	1864
Ent'd at the port.	$5,710,318	$7,808,795	$13,134,928
Thrown on m'kt.	6,646,055	7,236,432	13,647,017

The details of the importation of dry goods for the past week, and for the corresponding week of 1863, are as follows:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

	1863.	1764.
Manufactures of wool	$266,477	$712,966
Manufactures of cotton	80,525	197,024
Manufactures of silk	129,248	514,739
Manufactures of flax	121,516	169,850
Miscellaneous	55,523	61,044
Total	$653,319	$1,654,573

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.

Manufactures of wool	$101,906	$164,502
Manufactures of cotton	51,875	70,343
Manufactures of silk	52,750	128,659
Manufactures of flax	51,997	97,659
Miscellaneous	6,286	19,615
Total	$264,904	$477,838
Add entered for consumption	653,319	1,654,573
Total on market	$918,223	$2,132,411

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.

Manufactures of wool	$67,516	$127,567
Manufactures of cotton	22,864	46,587
Manufactures of silk	14,436	101,529
Manufactures of flax	9,253	54,869
Miscellaneous	28,928	5,918
Total	$137,608	$ 370,080
Add en'd for consumption	653,319	1,654,573
Total entered at port	$791,017	$2,025,653

—In Philadelphia, on the 12th, Government loans were offered very sparingly. The 5-20s opened at 104¾, and sold up to 106¾, after which 107½ was bid; the coupon 6s closed at 108, and the 7-30s at 109. State 5s were weak, and receded ¼; City loans were firm at 105½ for the new issues, and 101½ for the old: Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s were firm at 105; North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s were in active request at 98@98¾, an advance of ¾; Susquehanna Canal Bonds were steady at 68¾, and Schuylkill Navigation 6s, 1882, at 80, and of 1870 at 75.

—INDIANAPOLIS.—An Indianapolis paper, of the 12th, states that there was considerable inquiry for money, with an easy market, and rates ruled at 10@12 per cent. Gold remains at 50 per cent, and silver at 40 per cent premium. Exchange ¼ premium selling. Orders on Washington are now quoted at 98¾ for large checks. Checks for less than $2,000 can be disposed of at 99@99½.

—LOUISVILLE.—The Louisville *Democrat* of the 12th says currency is abundant, and the money market is easy. Business paper, not running over ninety days, is generally discounted readily at the legal rates, and time bills on the east at about nine per cent. discount. Exchange is plenty and firm at rates quoted. We quote city vouchers at 2@3 ₱ cent. discount; approved country vouchers; payable in Louisville and Cincinnati, 5@10 off. Checks on Washington for certificates we quote at 2¼ @2½ per cent. discount. Both vouchers and checks are dull.

—CHICAGO.—On Friday evening last, the Chicago *Post* says there was no special change to notice in gold. The New York market seems to remain about stationary and speculators see but little inducement to enter the market for the purpose of buying for an advance or selling short. Our brokers are buying over the counter at 57¾@58 per cent. premium, but transactions are limited. Exchange is quoted at 40@50 per cent. premium, the outside for round lots of large coin. Jas. Boyd, banker and broker, advancing the buying rate for 5-20 coupon bonds to 104⅜ ct. There was an active demand for currency, and the market was firmer. The banks were not able to meet all the demands for legitimate business purposes, and a considerable quantity of speculative paper was thrown on the street. The bank rates are 10 per cent., but street sharks charge 1½@2½ per month. The eastern exchange market is firm. The banks are buying of customers at par to ¼ per cent. premium, and selling at one quarter of one per cent. premium.

The Third National Bank will commence business on the 15th inst., instead of the 17th, as stated yesterday.

—Flour and grain in store at Chicago, February 12, 1864:

	1864.	1863.
Flour	70,869	55,863
Wheat	1,312,281	1,265,177
Corn	317,849	1,674,949
Oats	1,645,654	.....
Rye	82,775	.....
Barley	155,229	.....

—With 10-year or 10-40 5 per cents at par, what are the 5-20 and 1881 sixes worth? Taking the chances as to when the 5-20s will be paid off, it is fair to give them ten years to run; therefore, if a 10-year 5 per cent. Stock is worth 100, a 10 year 6 per cent. Stock is worth 108¼. This applies to the 5-20 sixes. To this price should be added the value of the accrued interest since Nov. last, in gold. At this date, and at the present price of gold, this value is 2½ per cent. on the face of the bonds. Making, then, a 5-20 with straight coupon worth 110¾, as compared with a 5 per cent. new issue at par. The sixes of 1881 have now seventeen years to run, with no power on the part of the Government to call them back. A 17-year 6 per cent. Stock is worth 112¾, as compared with a five per cent at par. The sixes of 1881 have an earned interest value on them of 1 per cent. on the face of the bond, making them worth to the purchaser 113¾ as compared with a new issue of 5 per cents at 100. In coming at these values of the different Stocks, we refer to Price Tables, which are used at the Bank Department in both Albany and Washington. Should the Government pay off the 5-20s under the reserved privilege at any time after five years, it must do so in gold.

RATES OF RAILROAD FREIGHT FROM CINCINNATI TO POINTS NAMED.

		1st class	2nd class	3d class	4th class	flour ₱ bbl
		——— 100 lbs. ———				
New York,	Rail	1 60	1 60	1 20	1 00	2 00
	R & L	1 72	1 52	1 10	95	1 90
Boston,	Rail	1 90	1 70	1 30	1 05	2 10
"	R & L	1 82	1 62	1 20	1 00	2 00
Albany, Troy } Schenectady, }	Rail	1 60	1 60	1 20	95	1 90
Buff. & Dun.	Rail	90	80	60	52½	1 05
"	R & L	85	72	52	47½	1 05
Philadelphia	Rail	1 65	1 50	1 12	95	1 90
Baltimore,	Rail	1 55	1 40	1 07	90	1 80
Pittsburgh,	Rail	83	75	56	50	1 00
Bellair,	Rail	55	50	40	30	61

Baltimore Metal Market.

Metals—Transactions in all descriptions of metals have been very meagre but at advanced prices.

Iron—Prices of most varieties have further improved. We now quote Baltimore Forge at $55@56; Baltimore Charcoal No. 1 Foundry, $50 @55; other brands No. 1 Charcoal, $50@52; No. 2 $48@50; No. 3 do, $45@47; Scotch do, from yard, $50@53; Anthracite No. 1 48@50; No. 2 do 47@48, and No. 2 do, $40@48; American and English refined bars' $1,10; common do, $100; Swedes $145; Russia Sheets, 22@24c, American do 7@8c ₱ lb. Nails—Cut 4d and upwards $5,90; do 3d $6,90; do 2d $7,90 ₱ 100 lbs wrought 6d, and 12d 7½c, bolt and ship spikes 8c, and bolt rivets 8c ₱ lb.

Baltimore Sugar Market.

Sugars—There has been no movement in refining descriptions, and sales of Grocery grades have been moderate, embracing a cargo of new crop Porto Rico, good quality, at 14 cents, four months, and 35 hhds New Orleans at 13½@14½c for fair to very good. Prices are quotable as follows:

Cuba and E. I., com. to good refin'g.	$13 00@13 25
" " " " grocery	13 00@13 75
" " " " prime grocery	14 00@14 25
Porto Rico, common to good grocery	13 25@14 00
" " prime to choice grocery	14 25@14 50
New Orleans, fair to prime	13 25@13 75

Refined Sugars—All grades have been quiet, but we note a further advance in rates, deliveries being made by the agents of the Maryland and Baltimore Steam Sugar Refineries, as follows:

Cut Loaf	17¼ cts ₱ lb
Extra fine Powdered	17⅜ " "
Crushed, Powdered and Granulated	17⅜ " "

SOFT CRUSHED. ts ₱ lb

A White	16¾	cts
(A) "	16½	" "
B "	16¼	" "
C Extra	16¼	" "
C Yellow	16⅛	" "
(C) "	15½	gallon
Golden Syrup in bbls	75c	₱

Baltimore Tobacco Market.

Tobacco—Small sales of Maryland Leaf have been made to manufactures within the previous range of prices, but no movement in Ohio or Kentucky has transpired during the week, and both descriptions close rather heavy. Quotations in the present condition are necessarily nominal, viz: Frosted Maryland $7 50@8; Inferior and common do, $8@9; good common do. $9 50@10 50; Middling do. $10 50@11 50; good to fine brown do. $12@15; fancy do. $14@17; Inferior Bay Leaf $8 50@9 50; good common do. $10@10 50; Middling do. $11@12; fine yellow spangled $12 50@15, and fine yellow $17@20; Inferior to good common Ohio $8@9; brown and spangled do. $10@11; good and fine red and spangled do. 11 50@14; and good fine yellow do. $12@15. Common Kentucky Lugs $11@11 50; good do. 11 50@12 50; common leaf do. $13@15; good to fine do. $15@18; and select do $20@25. Inspections for the week ending February 11; 117 hhds Maryland and 87 hhds Ohio—total 204 hhds.

Manufactured Tobacco—Holders have shown less anxiety to realize during the past week but the demand continues light and prices unsettled. We quote Best 5's, 7's and 8's at 61@70 cts; medium do at 57@60c, and common do, at 50@55. Best 10's at 65@70c; medium do at 60@65c, and common do at 50@55c. Best half lbs at 70@75c; medium do at 55@60c, and common do at 50@53. Light pressed Western at 85@110c, Wstern Pounds, extra fine, bright at 90@100c; fine do at 80@85c; medium do at 70@75c; common do at 45 @55c. Virginia Pounds, extra fine bright, are nominal at 90@110c; fine do at 80@90c, and medium do at 80@85c. Best Navy Pounds at 68@75c, and do half Pounds at 65@70c.

Chicago Market.

Flour remains very quiet, and prices are nominally unchanged; fair to choice Spring extra $5 25@5 75

Wheat dull, and ½@½c lower, with a light business at $1 17@1 17¾ for No. 1, and $1 11@$1 11¾ for No. 2 Spring in store. Oats dull and heavy, and closed nominally ½c lower, with moderate sales at 65¾@65½c for No. 1 in store. Corn steady at 91@92c for old, and 91@91¾ for new in store, closing dull at 82c. Rye quiet, at $1 03 for No. 1 in store. Barley steady and firm, at $1 13@1 14 for No. 2 in store, and $1 25@1 30 for fair to prime samples at depot.

Highwines firmer, and advanced 4c, with sales of 1,100 bbls at 80@82c, including 120 bbls at the upper prices, closing firmer.

Timothy seed more active at $2 70@2 85 for good to prime. Clover seed steady at $8.

Dressed Hogs are very firm, and 40@50c higher, with sales at $8@8 40 for light to heavy weights, chiefly at $8.

Provisions are firm and active. Mess Pork $19@19 50; prime mess $17@17 50, with sales of 3,500 bbls at $17 in bulk. English Meats scarce and very firm, but inactive for want of supply. Lard is active and firm at 12@12¼c, with sales of 1,000 tierces chiefly at 12c.

Cincinnati Market.

Flour—The demand is of the most limited character, and quotations are merely nominal. Superfine is held at $5 70@5 80; extras, $5 85@6 for fair qualities, $6 15@6 25 for favorite brands, and $6 25@6 50 for family, but in order to effect sales of any magnitude, concesssions of 10@15c per bbl would have to be made, and several lots of extra, which were placed on the market, sold at $5 75.

Whisky—The market opened buoyant, and a further advance of 2c per gallon was established, but the advices from New York were not so favorable as anticipated, and the market at the close was less active. The sales comprise about 600 bbls, at 55@55½c, the latter rate for wagon. The regular dealers, however, are not disposed to sell freely at these figures, as still higher prices are anticipated.

Provisions—There is a very strong feeling in the market, and an increased firmness on the part of holders, b it the extreme views of holders has checked the demand to some extent, and the transactions were comparatively light. New mess Pork was held at $20 50@21 for country, and $20 50 for city, and in many cases stocks were withdrawn entirely. The stock of old mess is not large, and it is generally held for higher figures. A liberal business could be done at $18 50 for two years old, and $17 50 for last season's packing. But few sales of bulk Meats were made public. Shoulders were in good request at 7½@7¾c. Rib Sides 9¾@9¾c, and clear Sides 10@10½c. Hams in demand at 10¾@10¾c.

The sales reported were 1300 pieces rib sides, averaging 33 lbs, at 9¼c, delivered at Ripley Ohio, the product of 800 hogs, delivered at Medora, Indiana, at 7¾c, hook weights. In addition to these, we understand about 300,000 lbs. shoulders, sides and hams sold within the above range of prices, but we were unable to learn the particulars. There is still a difference between buyers and sellers in regard to boxed meats, and we did not hear of any sales. There is very little bacon out of smoke, and what is ready for delivery is being put in our contracts. Plain hams are held firmly at 13¼c, canvassed and packed, and the best brands of sugar-cured, 14½ @15c. Lard was in good demand at 12¾@12¾c for prime country and city, but it was held ½c higher, which checked business. Head and gut is held at 11¾@11¾, in new cooperage.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Pittsburgh & Cleveland Railroad, Feb. 13.—E D Dithridge, 48 bbls sand; Shoemaker & Lang, 30 bbls tobacco; Muirland & Conner 40 bbls do; Elton & Co, 55 bdls skins; 73 do g calf; King, Pennock & Co, 1 bale cotton; M'Ree & Bro, 1 csk glass, 1 do cullet; Logan & Gregg, 3 bxs handles; I Dickey, 10 bdls willows; Charles Smith, 3 bxs laste; Mart Davidson, 6 bdls bows; 7 do shafts, 1 do wood; G W Coffin, 37 do poles, 36 oars, 81 s poles; Beckham & Long, 4 pkgs knives; Joseph Woodwell, 10 do do; F Pankin, 5 bxs cheese; Snowden & Means, 4 bxs machinery; Kennedy & Co., 3 bbls. flour c cracker; John Morehead, 15 tons pig iron; S B Floyd, 24 bales hay; John McCargo, 12 grindstones; J A Caughey, 17 bales hay; Watt & Wilson, 30 bbls mess pork, 10 bbls lard, 65 kegs do; Bingham & Co, 23 bales hay; Black & Woods, 4 bbls mess pork; Schoonmaker & Co, 44 bags clover seed; Rea & Co, 10 bbls dried appies; L H Voight & Co, 14 sacks clover seed; A Siffert, 3 sacks dried apples; B McKelvy, 1 car hay; Shoemaker & Long, 100 bbls flour; L H Voight, 170 sks corn; Kennedy & Co, 170 sacks wheat; McDonald & Co, 100 bbls flour; McBain & Co. 30 bales hay; White, Sheffield & Co, 7 bales rags; John McDevitt, 10 boxes candles; James Gardner, 100 bbls flour; Watt & Wilson, 100 bbls flour; A J Hagen, 150 sacks corn.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.—Daniel Aman, 6 half barrels butter, 2 barrels do, 1 do peaches; J B Canfield, 18 casks pearls; W B Hays & Co, 30 barrels pork; J D Young, 1 car baled hay; Mackeowan & Co, 393 sks beans; Markle & Co, 40 sacks rags; J Dunlavy, jr., 10 sacks dried apples; Means & Coffin, 5 sks rags, 9 dozen brooms; S B Floyd & Co, 14 bags flaxseed; W Smith & Co, 1 bdls brooms, 1 bg beans; J H Ralston, 15 green hides, 1 dry do; W J Murdock, 1 lot of machinery; J F Johnston, 6 boxes candles; Godfrey & Clarke, 9 sacks and 2 bundles rags; Mair & Davison, 4 boxes hardware; Spencer & McKay, 1 empty ale half barrels; John Moorhead, 4 cars pig metal; Spencer & McKay, 1 car corn; Springer Harbaugh, 87 dry hides; J S Leggett & Co, 456 bags wheat; John A Caughey & Co, 119 empty barrels; Spencer & McKay, 165 sacks barley; Laughon & Zane lumber; Hitchcock, McCreery & Co, 1 car hay; Watt & Wilson, 106 barrels flour; B Bishop, 29 bales of hay; Springer Harbaugh & Co, 243 g hides, 247 dry do; J Hill, 1,262 bbls S G Rosin, 21 bbls pearls, E Hazelton, 105½ bbls barley; Kirkpatrick & bro, 6 bbls d apples; John Miller, 1 bbl eggs, 2 bbls butter, half bbl do, 4 bgs d apples; J S Dilworth, 50 bxs candles; B A Fahnestock & Co, 1 empty bbl; Frauenman & Applebaum, 1 bbl rum, 1 keg wine; J Floyd, 30 dozen brooms; Culp & Shepherd, 100 bbls flour; John Ganywisch, 192 bgs barley; J Dorrington & Co, 1 car corn in ear, 280 sks.

Per Allegheny Valley Railroad, Feb. 14. Martin, Oliver & Brickle, 1 car iron; Kipp, Lockhart & Co, 1 car salt; Watt & Co, 16 sacks rags; Graff & Co, 144 bgs flax seed.

FINANCIAL.

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Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.
Book Binding, of all styles, from the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gift or Antique Style. se7

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.
E. PICHL,
DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, &c.,
ja29:1y No. 56 Market st., Pittsburgh.
E. GLEASON & CO.,
Manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of
TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS
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THE BANNER AND UNION
TOBACCO MANUFACTORIES,
Nos. 31 St. Clair street, and 53 and 55 Hand street,
PITTSBURGH.
The choicest and most elegant brands of Cigars and Tobacco manufactured and for sale by
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HOTELS.
"THE UNION" HOTEL,
ARCH STREET,
Between THIRD and FOURTH streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
T. S. WEBB & SONS.
THOS. S. WEBB,
FRANK R. WEBB,
JESSE H. WEBB. se11:1y

THE NATIONAL HOUSE,
FIFTH STREET,
M'KEESPORT PA.
This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of VISITORS and BOARDERS. FAMILIES can be accommodated with BOARDING, during the Season, on very favorable terms. His TABLE is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad.
H. KLEINMAN.
M'Keesport, Sept., 1863.

THE BELLVIDERE HOUSE,
ED. EICHENLAUB,
PROPRIETOR.
NEAR SHARPSBURG. se9

Cincinnati Leaf Tobacco Market.

The sales of Leaf Tobacco to-day at Morris & Chalfant's Warehouse, were 50 hhds of new Kentucky Leaf, Lugs and Trash, viz: 5 hhds. at $3 50@3 80, 15 at $4@5 90, 6 at $5@5 85, 2 at $7 30@7 80, 4 at $8 50@8 75, 5 at $9@9 75, 4 at $10@10 50, 2 at $11 25@11 50, 4 $12@15 75, 2 at $13@13 75, 1 at $14.

Flour Inspection at St. Louis.

The reports of flour inspected by the Union Merchants' Exchange Board of Flour Inspectors during the month of January, 1864:

Quality.	Bbls.	Sacks.
Double Extra	7,166	
Single Extra	14,300	6,000
Unbranded or rejected	1,050	

J. H. ALEXANDER, Sec'y.

Philadelphia Cotton Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.—Cotton is dull at 82@83c. The Flour Market is dull, and only 1,000 barrels Extra Family sold at $7 50@8 per barrel. There is a demand for Wheat, and 6,000 bushels Red sold at $1 65@1 68, and White at $1 80@1 90. Corn—Sales 5,000 bushels Yellow at $1 12, and 2,200 bushels White at the same price. Oats are strong at 86c. Provisions are looking up; sales of Mess Pork at $22@22 50, and Hams in pickle at 13c., and Lard at 12c. in barrels, and 13c. in kegs. Petroleum is in good demand at 28@28½c. for Crude, 45@46c. for Refined in bond, and 53@55c. for free. Whisky is quiet at 90@93c. for Pennsylvania and Ohio barrels, and 88@90c. for drudge.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 11.

Wheat—Receipts, 18,200 bushels. Declined ½c. Sales 16,000 bu No. 1 Spring in store at $1 18¼; 13,000 bu at $1 18½; 5,300 bu at $1 18; 2,000 bu No. 2 at $1 11½.

Corn—Lower. Sales 400 bu new shelled on track at 82c.

Rye—Quiet. Sales 150 bu at $1, delivered. At Newhall House this evening, market a shade firmer, but quiet. Sales 14,000 bushels No. 1 at $1 18¾.

Provisions—Firm Sales 150 tierces city leaf lard at 12c.

Dressed Hogs—Receipts 212 head. Market quiet and unchanged. Sales 44 head, dividing on 200 lbs, at $7 12½@8 00.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

OCEAN STEAMERS,
Movements of European Steamers.

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent, call at Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	From	For
Asia	Jan. 23	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Jan. 26	Southampton	N. Y.
China	Jan. 30	Liverpool	New York.
Saxonia	Feb. 9	Southampton	N. Y.
Borussia	Feb. 23	Southampton	N. Y.

FROM AMERICA.

Hibernia	Feb. 9	New York	Liverpool.
Australasian	Feb. 10	New York	Liverpool.
America	Feb. 13	N. Y.	Southampton.
Asia	Feb. 17	New York	Liverpool.
Bavaria	Feb. 20	N. Y.	Southampton.
Saxonia	Mar. 5	N. Y.	Southampton.
Borussia	Mar. 19	N. Y.	Southampton.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Corsica	Feb. 1	New-York	Nassau.
Evening Star	Feb. 6	N. Y.	Havana & N. O.
Morning Star	Feb. 20	N. Y.	Havana & N. O.

For California, &c.

Illinois	Feb. 3	New York	Nicaragua

Naval Movements.

DEPARTURE OF THE KIU-KIANG.